



FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT BLACK Inc.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE Philadelphia	OFFICE OF ORIGIN Philadelphia	DATE NOV 30 1973	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/20/70 - 11/8/73
TITLE OF CASE BLACK MAFIA		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY nrk
		CHARACTER OF CASE AR-	

REFERENCES

Philadelphia LHM to the Bureau, 10/10/73, and
Bureau airtel to Albany, 10/29/73.

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LEADS

ALL RECEIVING OFFICES

Information copies of this report have been designated for all logical field offices simply to alert them to the possible existence of a black organized criminal element within each respective jurisdiction and also to acquaint them with the intelligence obtained herein in the event information is developed in these offices or investigation is requested of them in connection with this matter.

945247
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-27-01 BY 39063 ELW/PEPK

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
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LEADS (CON'T)

Due to the voluminous amount of leads in the Philadelphia area, they are not being set out in this report. Investigation is being vigorously pursued.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is aimed at presenting an overall picture of the criminal activities of an organized black criminal element in Philadelphia known as the Black Mafia (BM).

During the months of June, July and August, 1973, the Philadelphia Office of the FBI conducted an office Special in an attempt to locate, [REDACTED] aka - FUGITIVE, IO# 4517, UFAP - ARMED ROBBERY, (OO:NEWARK)", and subsequently, [REDACTED] aka - FUGITIVE, IO# 4580, UFAP, Interstate Flight - Murder, Conspiracy, Assault to Kill, Armed Robbery, Armed Burglary, (OO:WFO)." As a result of this investigation, intelligence information was developed pertaining to this organization called the BM.

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[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are both members of this Philadelphia organization which is comprised almost exclusively of known hoodlums who are Black Muslims.

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The BM was developed in much the same manner as white organized crime developed in years past. This organization has engaged in a wide spectrum of criminal activities which primarily seem to consist of protection, extortion rackets revolving around a rapidly expanding narcotics operation. Their primary weapons in these activities are the use of fear and murder.

Investigation in Detroit by FBI Agents determined that [REDACTED] lived there for the past several months following a fugitive status and is since believed to have left that city. While in Detroit, [REDACTED] was a prime member in an organization known as the Sons of Africa, which appears to be simply a version of the Philadelphia BM. This group has been very active in narcotics activities

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in Detroit. Investigation has determined that [redacted] provided a link for illegal narcotics traffic through Detroit and that these narcotics were moved via courier to [redacted] in Philadelphia for sale and distribution by street pushers. At that time, [redacted] was not in a fugitive status. Several "execution style" murders in Detroit have been linked to [redacted]. A favorite Modus Operandi has been, in carrying out these murders, to have individuals come from Philadelphia to Detroit to carry out these murder contracts and in some instances, individuals from Detroit have traveled to Philadelphia to perpetrate same.

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Black, Inc. (BI) is an organization composed of 50 to 75 black members whose publically stated objectives are to rid South Philadelphia of gang warfare, narcotics, and to maintain clean and safe streets. However, its leadership is composed of known black hoodlums whose past criminal activities include extortion, armed robbery and the selling of narcotics. According to several law enforcement agencies, its leadership is part of a larger black organization known as the BM. BI operates mainly in South Philadelphia; the BM conducts the criminal activities in every section of Philadelphia where there is a large concentration of black people.

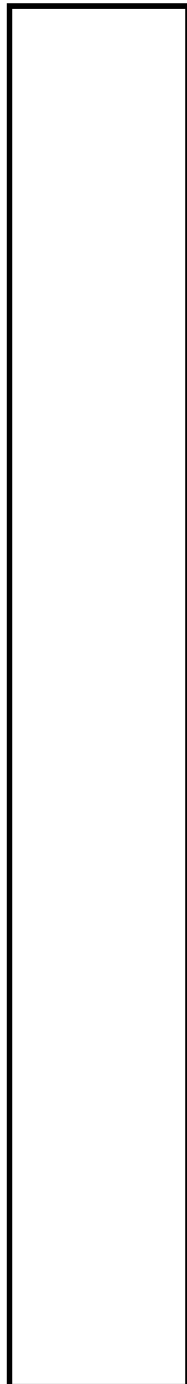
Some of the information incorporated into this report was previously reported to the Bureau in referenced LHM. It has been included in this report for the benefit of receiving offices for the purposes of clarity, continuity and possible historical value.

Particular attention should be paid to the inter-view of [redacted] because it reveals the philosophy and/or reasoning behind the killing of children and women as was done in the Hanafi murders in Washington, D.C. (See Pages 85 - 87)

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INFORMANTS



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(* Non-Symbol Source)

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COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

NOV 30 1973

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Office: Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania

Field Office File #: 92-2735

Bureau File #:

Title: BLACK MAFIA

Character: ANTI-RACKETEERING

92-2735-247
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-21-01 BY 39063 elw/acc/BJK

Synopsis:

Intelligence information reflects the existence of a black organized criminal element in Philadelphia known as the Black Mafia (BM). Based upon the activities of this organization, their ostensible goal is to control all illicit activities in black areas through the employment of violence, particularly murder, in their efforts to extort from and to terrorize other elements of racketeering and narcotics trafficking. Legitimate businessmen - both black and white - have also been victims of the BM which is comprised almost exclusively of known hoodlums who are Black Muslims. Because of the activities of a few of its members, Muhammad's Mosque Number 12 (MM#12) in Philadelphia is commonly referred to as "the gangster mosque." [redacted] aka - fugitive, IO# 4517, and [redacted] aka - fugitive, IO# 4580, both Black Muslims, are two central figures in this organization. Investigation conducted in attempts to locate and apprehend them developed information reflecting connections between them and individuals in cities throughout the eastern seaboard, the midwest, California and Jamaica. Criminal activities on the part of the leadership and membership reflect predominant interest in the gambling field - numbers - all phases of narcotics, contract murders, bank robberies, fraudulent credit card and check schemes, armed robberies, widespread extortion and loan sharking activities. Women have also been used by members of this organization, particularly those in fugitive status, to perpetrate welfare frauds, to engage in shoplifting and prostitution to support themselves and their men. 39 individuals have been identified to date as members of the BM. Membership is recruited from juvenile gangs and penal institutions. Encroachment on the vice

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activities of LCN by the BM have occurred and could possibly lead to violence.

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DETAILS:

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Investigation into this matter was predicated on informant information disclosing widespread extortion and murder in Philadelphia by the Black Mafia (BM).

I. EXISTENCE

A. RECOGNITION BY THE MEDIA

The following newspaper articles acknowledge the existence of the BM and present a fairly accurate assessment of the activities in Philadelphia regarding this organization:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

THE BLACK MAFIA

*The story of Philadelphia's fastest growing,
crime cartel, from 1968 to the
present: how it operates, who's in it, how it
controls vast areas of the city.*

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Front page, feature
article, "Today"
—magazine supplement
"The Philadelphia
Inquirer", Sunday
8/12/73,
Phila., Pa.

Date: Sunday, 8/12/73
Edition:
Author: James Nicholson
Editor: Howard A. Coffey
Title: BLACK MAFIA

Character: AR

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: PH 92-

☒ Being Investigated

2735

The Black Mafia is real. It is not a cop fantasy, newspaperman's pipe dream or movie myth.

It is a black crime syndicate that has been growing unchecked in Philadelphia for the past five years. It has expanded and evolved into a powerful crime cartel with chains of command, enforcers, soldiers, financiers, regular business meetings and assigned territories. It specializes in narcotics, extortion and murder, with minor interests in loan sharking, numbers and prostitution. It has a war chest that bankrolls drugs and gambling and buys the best lawyers.

Large sections of Philadelphia are beyond the jurisdiction of City Hall, the District Attorney's office, the Police Department and the courts. Their power doesn't reach into the hearts and minds of thousands of black citizens who live, work and walk the shadowed, shabby streets of this "Other Philadelphia," under the dominion of the Black Mafia.

The power that rules this Other Philadelphia is simple, direct and certain; anyone who fails to pay a debt, talks to police, pulls a double-cross or otherwise interferes with the operation of the Black Mafia's vice empire — will be summarily executed. One of the men who learned this was Major Benjamin Coxson.

When it first began in September 1968, the Black Mafia was no more than a handful of cheap hoods who had spent several years together gambling, drinking and hanging on street corners. According to Lt. Charles Bush of the Philadelphia Police Intelligence Unit, they originally got together "for the purpose of holding up crap games, poker games and extortion. They would intimidate persons engaged in illegal activities who would not report them to police."

But to engage in extortion or intimidation, a reputation is needed. Since this group was just making its start and had no previous exploits worth mentioning, they borrowed one. It was a name with a ready-made reputation for violence and retribution and

to it they added their own distinguishing adjective. The Black Mafia was born and ready to do business. Lt. Bush and other police intelligence sources say the original Black Mafia's command included:

- Eugene "Bo" Haynes, 32, of the 5000 block Walton Ave.
 - Samuel Christian, 31, of the 2000 block Catharine St.
 - Roosevelt "Spooks" Fitzgerald, 41, of the 2000 block Tasker St.
 - Donald "Donnie" Day, 30, of the 2700 block W. Silver St.
 - Clyde "Apples" Ross, 32, of the 2000 block Manton St.
 - Charles "Black Charles" "Mey" of the 1900 block Christian St.
 - Richard James, 36, of the 5300 block Angora Terrace.
-
- Jerome Barnes, 25, of the 2000 block Titan St.
 - Walter Hudgins, 35, of the 2000 block Wilder St.
 - Nathaniel Williams, 25, of the 1400 block S. Colorado St.
 - Robert "Bop Daddy" Fairbanks, 35, of the 2000 block Tasker St.

Lt. Bush said Fitzgerald took a lead in part in the formation of the operation, with Barnes, Hudgins and Fairbanks doing the enforcement work. All have extensive police records," said Lt. Bush. "In those early days," he went on, "they stayed mostly in South Philly and parts of West Philadelphia: 27th and Manton Sts., South Street and 52nd St. The persons named were the backbone. They did their own debt collecting."

The ages and the addresses of the original Black Mafia have changed. Many of them are five years older and wiser and have addresses in Germantown, Wynnefield, Eastwick and West Oak Lane. Others in the original group didn't get much older and now have a permanent address.

James wound up in a New York jail in 1969 and while there died from a drug overdose.

Williams was responsible for cancelling his own membership. He got greedy. Even as loosely bound and informal as the Black Mafia was in 1969, it already had an inflexible rule that members should not rip off one another. On April 19, 1969, Williams set up a crap game in a room over Fairbanks' barbershop at 14th and South Sts. Several of the top members of the Black Mafia came by to try their hand at the bones. The green mounds of paper were lapping at the knees of the participants when a pair of gunmen burst into the room and robbed the pot and the players.

Williams, who had engineered the game, was conspicuously absent.

Less than an hour after the holdup, the word was already out on the street that Williams had engineered the stick-up, used neighborhood gang kids for the job and had driven the getaway car himself.

An hour and a half after the robbery,

witnesses saw two men marching Williams out of a bar at 15th and South Sts. at gunpoint. Williams' corpse was found in an isolated area near the Naval Base in South Philadelphia. Four bullets had been pumped into his back. Hudgins, Fairbanks and Barnes later were arrested and questioned about the slaying, which police described as "a Black Mafia execution."

The Black Mafia made news again in May 1969 when David Trulli, 44, now deputy to Controller Tom Nelson, a private attorney in South Philadelphia, was worked over by two men, one of them wielding a lead pipe. Trulli had three teeth knocked out and needed 26 stitches to close his wounds. At the time of the attack, he was working with the district attorney's office

to uncover insurance fraud and was due to testify as a "key" Commonwealth witness. Trulli recalls that after the attack he scanned hundreds of mug shots at police headquarters without recognizing his assailants "until they brought out a special file on members of the Black Mafia." Out of this file Trulli picked Richard James. But before James could be brought back from New York, where he was in jail, he died from an OD. The Trulli case was the first indication that the Black Mafia might also be in the "contract" business.

Since Trulli's beating, there have been only fleeting referrals to the Black Mafia in isolated newspaper articles. Aside from the "special file" of mug shots and rap sheets kept by the Intelligence Unit, the Black Mafia did not officially exist.

It still doesn't.

"It's a politically explosive subject," ex-

plains a source who is wise in the ways of City Hall. "Everybody's afraid people will think a racial issue is being created by (police) saying there is a Black Mafia." In one respect the politicians are right. It is a racial issue. The people of the black race are taking the beatings and the bullets and they are doing the paying, hiding and crying.

A North Philadelphia community organization officer takes it a step further. "Until you become aware of something, you don't have responsibility for it. In this case, folks who never knew about a black power structure—a Black Mafia—are guilt-free about not doing anything to eliminate it." Through secrecy and the Code of Silence the Cosa Nostra entrenched itself in society. The Black Mafia has not had to cloak its name and activities. The establishment has done it for them.

By 1970, almost two years after joining forces, some members of the Black Mafia were heavily engaged in a new field — hard narcotics.

In 1970 the narcotics traffic in Greater Philadelphia had become an epidemic affecting every socio-economic and ethnic class. In Philadelphia newspapers ran photos of drug peddlers in action in the Puerto Rican barrio and stories telling of hard drugs in South Philadelphia. A grand jury probing drugs convened.

Meanwhile, in the black community, a small group, calling itself the "Young Afro Americans" was waging a private battle against pushers. Some sources maintain the "Young Afros" were mostly made up of Black Panthers. Whoever they were, they were bitterly anti-drug.

In June of 1970 they gave pushers in the housing projects an ultimatum; stop dealing drugs or else.

Not long after, three long, shiny automobiles wheeled up in front of the Richard Allen Homes project in North Philadelphia. Nearby stood a congregation of Young Afro Americans. The car's occupants, all black and in their late twenties and early thirties, jumped out with guns blazing. The incident, of course, was never reported to police, but what had happened was common knowledge on the street. Said one of the Young Afro Americans: "One was killed, but one member left the state and the others got a low." The Black Mafia had flexed its muscles.

That was the situation. As one police informant remarked: "If the Panthers can't stop them, who can?" Indeed, police were all but stymied. The usual investigation and prosecution tools of law enforcement testimony from witnesses wouldn't work on the Black Mafia's turf.

Those in the Black Mafia who didn't deal in drugs drew income from extorting black businessmen. "Eop Daddy (Fairbanks) was good at this," says a former patrolman. "A store owner would be asked whether he wanted some protection against these boys (corner kids) who hang out here." If the owner declined, a "coincidental" rash of vandalism followed. On the second visit the owner usually caved in. Extorting, on a street level, street-corner pushers was another easy mark. Whatever tribute a pusher paid was passed along to the addicts in the form

of a price increase.

In early 1970, there was a new, menacing presence making itself felt on ghetto streets. These were the unsmiling men who wore well-tailored, dark business suits, white shirts and ties. Often they wore smart, snap-brim hats and carried skinny briefcases.

These Men in Dark Suits who prowled North and West Philadelphia were clammy and close-mouthed. They, too, had first appeared on the scene around 1968, but very quietly and in small numbers. Some in their ranks were displaying skill as cool and polished stick-up men, aiming mostly at banks. Some would stand outside a State Store and ask for a "loan" or a "donation" and people generally paid. Police, who would pick them up for questioning, could not even get a name or address from them. They would refuse a ride back to where they had been picked up; they had extraordinary discipline and as their number increased, so did their reputation. And they, like the Black Mafia, did not brook criticism or opposition.

By now the Men in the Dark Suits had achieved a citywide reputation for ferocity. Even the Black Mafia gave them a very wide berth.

The Men in the Dark Suits called themselves "muslims."

St. Danny Hill's attitude toward the Men in the Dark Suits is typical of numerous police and private citizens interviewed: "I would respect the real Muslim religion the same as Catholics or Jews or any other religion. But, when you talk about these creeps . . . it's a shame what they are doing to the real Muslim religion. In the last two years they have made the name a stigma."

No one outside of the organization has been able to pinpoint a date or specifics, but it was sometime in the beginning of 1971 that the Men in the Black Suits moved on the Black Mafia. Sam Christian, Bo Baynes, Roosevelt Fitzgerald and others, "got religion."

The advantages of a merger with the Men in the Dark Suits were obvious: there was the "religion" shield to ward off attack by authorities; there were the superior numbers and disciplined organization of the Men in the Dark Suits and, of course, a merger was far more desirable than a bloodbath, with the bath likely to be taken by the Black Mafia.

Observed a community worker (who understandably wants anonymity) "... the old (1968) Black Mafia members swung over to the Muck-Muck (his term for "muslim") influence. Even the much older heads (the 52d Street financiers for Black Mafia activities) swung over. They were given a choice: 'Come in out of the rain or get locked out in the cold.' Most of these guys hadn't

salted any money away; it was all up front. They were too old to take on the opposition so they fell into line."

The picture, as pieced together from numerous police intelligence agencies, records, and street and prison sources indicates that the merger was not unlike a powerful, growing conglomerate absorbing a small, semi-stagnant company. The Men in the Dark Suits' specialty had been bank robbery and extortion. Gambling and narcotics simply wasn't their bag. In fact, many considered them anti-drug. And so, most of the old original members of the Black Mafia went right on doing their own thing: Sam Christian doing enforcement and "contract" work, the others dealing drugs. The new leadership, however, took a cut of everybody's action and, in return, provided some 200 hardened street soldiers. The little company went right on doing business, but key decisions came out of corporate headquarters.

Despite the merger and the new leadership, people in the street still called the organization "Black Mafia." Some names

Michael Hill. Roosevelt Fitzgerald became Roosevelt. Others merely took a number or an "X."

In the course of investigating about a matter, one city law enforcement agency discovered a group that was meeting regularly in West Philadelphia bars, grocery store back rooms and meeting halls nearly every Wednesday night. Through surveillance and informants the agency learned that 50 to 60 men regularly attended the meetings, held variously at 5th and Chestnut Sts., 52d and Spruce Sts., and 52d and Osage Sts.

The agency learned that the meetings began late in 1971 and were headed by Ronald Harvey, who has recently been charged with the murder of Major Coxson. What the agency had stumbled across was the "boardroom" of the new Black Mafia.

According to the agency investigator, dues are collected from pushers and those engaged in other illicit activities. For a pusher the tribute can average about \$200 a week. The money is used to hire the best lawyers

bankroll loan sharking and numbers and for the inevitable expenses of the organization. On July 16, 1973, for example, Harvey was released on \$125,000 bail after he posted the required 10 percent. That came to \$12,500 in cash.

For reasons yet unknown outside the Black Mafia, Harvey was no longer calling the meetings to order by December of 1973. His place had been taken by Bo Baynes.

Bo Baynes came a long way in a short time. His parents made the long, hopeful trek north from Georgia to Philadelphia. Thompson grew up skinny and street-smart in the North Philly ghetto. At 23, on June 5, 1960 Bo Baynes went to work for the city as a streetsweeper. On Jan. 14, 1966 he was promoted to Equipment Operator. By then he had a wife and daughter.

In September, 1966 he left the city's employ and went to work as a bartender. In time the owner made Bo manager. But the bar's ownership changed hands in 1967 and Bo quit. Wiping a bar wasn't much better than sweeping a street.

The Philadelphia Police, who have been

veloped a lively interest in the career—say that in 1971 he suddenly turned up as an employee of John "Stan the Man" Watson, owner of Philly Groove Records, now headquartered on Chestnut Street. Baynes has told police that his duties were "road manager or promoter."

In 1971, one of Watson's hottest acts was a singing group called The Delphonics. After recording a million-selling record, "La-La Means I Love You," the Delphonics decided it was time to leave Watson's organization. Baynes held a conference with the group.

They reconsidered. Police records note that Baynes "straightened out this problem for Watson." Interestingly, it was Baynes who would soon leave Watson — in June, 1971. By December, 1972, Baynes had climbed to the top of the Black Mafia. The skinny kid from North Philly had something even stronger than muscle going for him. Police in New Jersey and Pennsylvania say he is "the brains" of the operation's most recent exploits.

When it became apparent at that first meeting in December, 1972, that Baynes was running the show, Sam Christian got up out of his chair and strode over to where the new chairman was sitting. He cocked his head to one side and turned it in quick, short jerks on his thick bullneck until he had surveyed everyone in the room. Then he sat down next to Bo Baynes, his buddy from the old days. Sam Christian had just made himself the chairman's right-hand man. He was installed on the spot by silent acclamation.

Christian currently is being sought as a prime suspect in the Coxson murder and is also being sought in the murder of narcotics kingpin Tyrone. "Fat Tyrone" Palmer. Fat Tyrone, known on the street as "Mr. Millionaire," was in the business of bringing big New York drug dealers and Philadelphia hard drug retailers together. He was a connection. At the age of 24, Fat Tyrone controlled a sizeable drug network.

In no time, Fat Tyrone envisioned himself living on the grand scale of his big connection in New York. Frank Matthews, who was also black. The 29-year-old Matthews, one of the biggest dope czars in the country, according to federal agents, was already a millionaire and was living in a \$200,000 marble-floored, gold-fixture mansion in Staten Island's Todt Hill section. His neighbors included the borough president, the district's Congressman and a U.S. Senator. Fat Tyrone liked that. He wanted to live like that. For a while, he did.

It is debatable whether Fat Tyrone was more of a Mafia than its other

members. He was a street-wise, independent — stayed in close contact with key Black Mafia narcotics dealers. It was just good business, since there are times in the dope trade when money must be borrowed quickly, extra heroin laid-off, and so on.

One of these business associations involved an important parley in Atlanta, Ga. Fat Tyrone, with one of his organization's men, Richard "P. I." Smith, some Black Mafia delegates, and another independent operator named Major Coxson, flew to Atlanta the second week in October, 1971. It was a trip which was to eventually cost Fat Tyrone his life.

According to Philadelphia and New York police, the various delegates flew down on separate flights. The meeting was a big one. It involved representatives from New York, parts of Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Baltimore, Chicago and Baton Rouge. The objective was to establish a cocaine connection.

Cocaine has never been a big seller in Philadelphia. Its cost is exorbitant, running anywhere from \$10 to \$20 a bag, or "tee." But there is a market: well-to-do blacks, hip

whites, musicians, and other show biz types. Palmer wanted the market.

Both Atlanta and Philadelphia authorities agree that the connection was made by Palmer. Tipped off by Atlanta police, local cops were poised and waiting for Palmer and his party when they stepped off the plane at Philadelphia International Airport.

Fat Tyrone not only did good business in Atlanta but he kept a clear eye out for the law. When he deplaned on noon of the 12th, police found him clean and only minute amounts of cocaine on four of his guests.

A short time later, Fat Tyrone, his henchman, "P. I.," and others (never identified) drove down to Atlanta and brought the cocaine back by car. A large amount of the coke was turned over by Palmer to "P. I." for distribution to his own, smaller, South Philadelphia network. The street value of the coke "P. I." took on consignment was estimated by police at about \$240,000. Not long after "P. I." put the cocaine on the street, he was apparently stifled by one of his own dealers, a small fry named Richard "Red Paul" Harris. In February, 1972, four days after the Atlanta Connection meeting, "Red Paul" was shot dead by police at 17th and Dauphin Sts. by gunmen police said represented "P. I.'s" interests. Now, a chain-reaction started working its way back

"P. I." Smith, unable to pay Palmer, was found sprawled in a parking lot on the 2700 block of Brown St. on March 2. There were two bullet holes in his head.

If Mr. Millionaire knew death was stalking him, he didn't show it on Easter night, 1972, as he sat, surrounded by his satraps, at a ringside table in Atlantic City's swank Club Harlem. Onstage, the young singer was about to launch into his second number of the evening when a big, bull-necked man strode across the dance floor toward Fat Tyrone's table. He was about to deliver a message to Fat Tyrone from the Men in Dark Suits who never smile.

Fat Tyrone, who loved looking at beautiful women and other playthings, took his last look at life when he saw the not-so-beautiful face of Sam Christian, witnesses told police. Witnesses said later there was a brief exchange of words between Christian and Palmer, then a scuffle as half a dozen men at and around Fat Tyrone's table went for their guns. In the cross-fire, 11 persons were struck by bullets and broken glass. Fat Tyrone, hit by a slug at point-blank range, struggled to lunge out at his assailant. Three more slugs quickly followed and the big man crashed to the floor. Sitting a few feet from Fat Tyrone was his bodyguard, 25-year-old

TODAY / The Philadelphia

Gilbert Satterwhite, an investigator for attorney Cecil Moore. (Satterwhite was off-duty at the time.) Satterwhite never had time to unholster his gun. A bullet tore into the back of his head and he fell over into the lap of his girlfriend. The massacre left five dead.

...of "P.I."

Perhaps. Others believe Palmer may have swung his Atlantic Connection with some financial help from the Black Mafia and after being shorted by his lower echelon men, failed to come up with the money. A week after the Club Harlem massacre, City Hall detectives heard from street sources that "Tyrone's killing was a mistake." Had the Black Mafia found out too late that Palmer may have been telling the truth, that his own men had "gone south" with his money? The answer to that may never be known.

Larry Starks, 23, of the 1400 block of S. 8th St., was charged with the murder of Satterwhite. Christian eluded police. A Philadelphia detective who was close to the case said that after the shoot-out seven pistols were found scattered on and under tables. No one ever claimed any of them. The same detective said that Christian had sauntered out of the front door of the Harlem Club, and had calmly walked across the street and gone into a bar. Christian may have gone back into the Club Harlem for a second drink for the road had he known that Atlantic City authorities wouldn't issue a murder warrant for his arrest until more than a year later. A Federal Fugitive Warrant went out on him immediately, but Atlantic City Police didn't get around to issuing their warrant until June 27, 1973, after it was known that Christian was also wanted for the Coxson murder.

The Philly detective who went down on the case merely shrugged this off with, "They never get overly concerned with a case that involve Philadelphia people."

Christian is still at large and believed by some authorities to be hiding out in West Philadelphia. One police officer swears he spotted him at 62d and Pine Sts. a few weeks ago, but lost him in the ensuing foot race.

Christian could well be in town. He is part of an organization that has all of the means at its disposal to hide a fugitive. The Black Mafia has an organization and method of operation which surpasses most legitimate enterprises for its sheer speed and efficiency. There is very little paperwork, no red tape and only the slightest amount of insurance and bungling. And

the latter is a really only a copy of the original condition.

One law enforcement agency sees the Black Mafia as essentially a "protection agency operating in West Philadelphia. They extort from pushers, numbers bankers, numbers writers and bootleggers. The boundaries for this activity (by rough estimate) are Broad and South Sts. west to Cobbs Creek and south to Grays Ferry Avenue and Christian Street, and north to Haverford Avenue."

A different law enforcement officer, a former member of a special narcotics unit, said the Black Mafia's mainstay is narcotics. It has divided the city into four sections in North Philadelphia, two in West Philly and one in South Philly.

A source close to the grand jury which probed narcotics two years ago said Palmer had the territory in North Philly in the area of Wanamaker Street, while in West Philadelphia, Walden was given the turf around 62nd and Market and Bo Baynes took the territory below Walden at around 52d and Market. Another who had a good sized territory, though unspecified, was Donnie Day (another of the original Black Mafia dating from 1968).

That one law enforcement agency would maintain that the Black Mafia was engaged primarily in strong-arm extortion and another agency insist that its primary activity is drugs is not surprising. Police intelligence has always been fragmented in the area of narcotics investigation. In the case of the Black Mafia, no agency will exchange information about an organization which officially does not exist.

Through comparisons of a number of official and unofficial sources, it develops that both agencies were correct. The Black Mafia is engaged in extortion, but that activity seems confined to West Philadelphia. The narcotics trade, however, is citywide.

Various explanations are offered as to why extortion never became popular in North Philadelphia. Some say it's because there is nothing left there to extort. Said one ex-junkie, "There ain't nothin' left to take." It's true. A lot of the junkie havens in North Philly are desolated. At one time there was a "little garment district" around 10th and Montgomery Sts. "It got so bad," said one man, "that the junkies were coming into the plant and taking material off the sewing machine before it was finished." The plant closed. Lots of places have closed. The same ex-junkie adds, "There isn't much more run up there cause nobody's got any money. That's why a lot of my friends went on meth (methadone)."

No explanation with an involvement in

majority of the Black Mafia's business meetings often take place on Wednesdays at various locations in West (and North) Philadelphia. To be sure, the Black Mafia runs a tight ship, but even the White House in Washington has its leaks. And there are leaks in the Black Mafia, or at least, on one occasion, a small trickle. Police say they obtained a meeting roster sheet from one of the organization's soldiers. On this sheet at the top from left to right are names—usually an "x" and number—addresses, how much is pledged and how much due. The roster listed 62 men, not counting three squad lieutenants. Of those 62 addresses listed, 34 were in Northeast Philadelphia.

One police source says that a number of young men who are recruited have clean backgrounds and have had no contact with the law. They are enticed to join by an appeal based on "religion," on racism, and on adventure. But this accounts for only some of the younger members. The older heads are nearly all ex-cons with lengthy arrest records for narcotics, burglary, assault and battery, assault with intent to kill, firearms violations and, in a couple of cases, murder.

Various police sources generally agree that there is no one top boss in charge of all drug territories controlled by the Black Mafia. Each Black Mafia lieutenant has a territory which is fairly autonomous. The Black Mafia does not allow its membership to upset business with personal feuding. Of course, everyone with a territory or enterprise kicks into the kitty. It is because of this kitty that "even the lowest soldier has the best lawyer in town when he goes into court," says a center city detective.

Little is known or recorded about how the extortion arm of the Black Mafia operates or which soldiers or lieutenants are involved. This is probably because only two people need to be involved in any given instance: the extortionist and the victim. And neither has anything to say.

Each territory is controlled by a lieutenant. Much is known about who is involved and what jobs are performed in a Black Mafia territory. Each territory is controlled by a lieutenant. He is not only as brutal (or in some cases more so) than those in his organization, he is also smarter. Several of the Black Mafia lieutenants were among the original 1968 Black Mafia.

They now live in West Oak Lane and Germantown and drive Fleetwood Cadillacs. They are fashion-plates but not gaudy. Most have a second home and some have boats at the Shore. They like to relax at Atlantic City nightspots and are lavish spenders (in the safe at the motel where Fat Tyrone Palmer stayed, police found \$30,000. They also found \$900 on his body.)

A Lieutenant rarely touches heroin unless it is an unusually large shipment which he must inspect. Unlike others in his organization, he is seldom seen and for the most part, unknown to most junkies. He prefers to keep a low profile. To keep Internal Rev-

nue agents at bay, he often will operate a legitimate business as a front. He likes an occasional snort of cocaine and uses grass.

Ranking next in line to the Lieutenant is the Enforcer. The Enforcer is on the Lieutenant's payroll and is also a close personal friend, as a rule. He is the most obvious member of the Black Mafia and is easily identifiable, because that is part of his job—to be seen. He is the one who drives an Eldorado or Mark IV with a radio-telephone. He dresses like a peacock: velvets, gold chains, alligator shoes, wide-brimmed hat, shades. He travels heavily armed: .38, .45, .357 caliber. Day and night, the Enforcer must look out for the Lieutenant's interests. This means, oddly enough, that the Enforcer is also a bookkeeper. He must know at any given time how much heroin is on the street, who has it and how much of it is on a credit consignment.

Sometimes the business of who-owns-which-corner gets sticky. Police say the corner of Carlisle and Westmoreland has been the scene of a dozen shootouts in the past two years, with one killed and several injured.

all that is required is for an Enforcer to drive slowly by someone who is poaching on the wrong corner and the message is clear the second time he makes the block. The Enforcer's effectiveness, naturally, is based on his reputation. He spreads the word that he is the Black Mafia's hit man.

The truth is, some Enforcers have never hit anyone. But severe beatings are commonplace. For a lot of jobs that require that someone "be leaned on," the Enforcer will recruit neighborhood gangs, or addicts.

Contracts for severe beatings can be let very cheaply. Many of gang kids look up to the Enforcer and will beat someone on request, free of charge. The Enforcer can enlist an addict for a bundle of heroin.

The Enforcer does the Lieutenant's debt collecting and also keeps the street pushers from getting too big or ambitious. If a pusher gets taken off the street by the law, the Enforcer searches for a replacement. He, us-

ually travels alone and if he has company, it is his "fox" (girlfriend). She will be used by him to find "babysitters" to stay with heroin stashes in housing project apartments and to otherwise go on errands where he does not want to be seen.

In addition to the pushers, big (distributors) and small (street corner), the Lieutenant has a cutter who is on his payroll. Like the Enforcer, he is older, in his middle thirties to early forties. But unlike the Enforcer, the heroin cutter is often an addict himself. Then there is a runner (within neighborhoods) and a courier, who makes the trip to New York which keeps the system re-supplied. The courier is on the payroll too. A confidential task force report prepared by New Jersey authorities alleges that Major Corson offered an individual (an informant) \$250 a week to drive and pick up packages. The babysitter is on the payroll too, at about \$50 a week. The Enforcer, cutter, courier and babysitter all must be carried on the Lieutenant's payroll because they must be available to him at all times.

Sam Christian was an enforcer, but he was not assigned to any Lieutenant. Christian staked out his own turf, which was the entire city (and parts of Atlantic City and Cherry Hill). He did a lot of the Black Mafia's heavy contract work.

Is there a link between the Black Mafia and the Cosa Nostra—the old, original Mafia?

Police say that only slender threads connect the two. But the threads are very powerful, for they involve money. If, for example, cash is needed to "front" a shipment of heroin in New York, white mob members have been known to make a short, very high-interest loan. But even in this area, blacks have found their own sources of financing within the last year or two. The profits in heroin—from the connection in New York down to street level—are very impressive.

The best connection the Black Mafia had into the white community, police sources say, was Major Coxson, who boasted of his friendship with white mob figures. Coxson, who was more of an associate than anything approaching a member of the Black Mafia, also

had first-rate New York contacts. The New York contacts were white drug dealers.

Locally, the Black Mafia has found a profitable vacuum in the heroin trade. The reason: reputed Mob chieftain Angelo Bruno has reportedly taken the white mafia out of the trade.

Said a source close to the 1971 grand jury drug probe: "I am firmly convinced of the lack of organized crime (Cosa Nostra) in narcotics in Philadelphia. It is mainly controlled by blacks. The reason is this: After the 1957 conviction of Harry Riccobene (a top white mafioso nabbed by former chief of county detectives Tom McDermott after a lengthy investigation) in which he got seven to fifteen years, Bruno said no more narcotics. He said the people you had to deal with in narcotics were too unreliable and could not maintain the Code of Silence, that you would be dealing with people who were sick and would do anything to save themselves. After 1957, no narcotics pinch ever involved a key local Mafia figure. Bruno and his people stayed with gambling and loan sharking, but not drugs. You do have some free-lancers in South Philadelphia who are Italian and deal heavy in drugs, but they are not Mafia and have no ties."

Between the Black Mafia and the Cosa Nostra: The Cosa Nostra usually tries to avoid hitting innocent bystanders in fulfilling a murder contract. This is not for humanitarian purposes but to preclude public uproar if anyone but a fellow hood gets shot down. The Black Mafia, as the Club Harlem Massacre and the Coxson family slaying will attest, gives this no consideration.

The Cosa Nostra never involves wives, sisters, girlfriends or women in its business. The Black Mafia not only involves them, but relies heavily upon them at times. The Cosa Nostra member, while sometimes experiencing lean spells financially, is fairly secure in his position with the family. The Black Mafia doesn't offer this kind of job security.

"In the ghetto," sing The Temptations on their latest album, "only the strong survive." The Black Mafia has survived.

It is powerful, relatively unftroubled by the law and it is expanding. Its lieutenants have a lot of money at their disposal — and money, in the white man's world or the black's, is power. Power to buy off corrupt officials, to pay for the finest lawyers, money that will — one day — find its way into "legitimate" businesses throughout the city, and possibly into the campaign coffers of "legitimate" politicians.

Is that day far off? Law enforcement agencies fear it is not. Based on the past performance of the white Cosa Nostra, the future course of the Black Mafia seems almost inevitable.

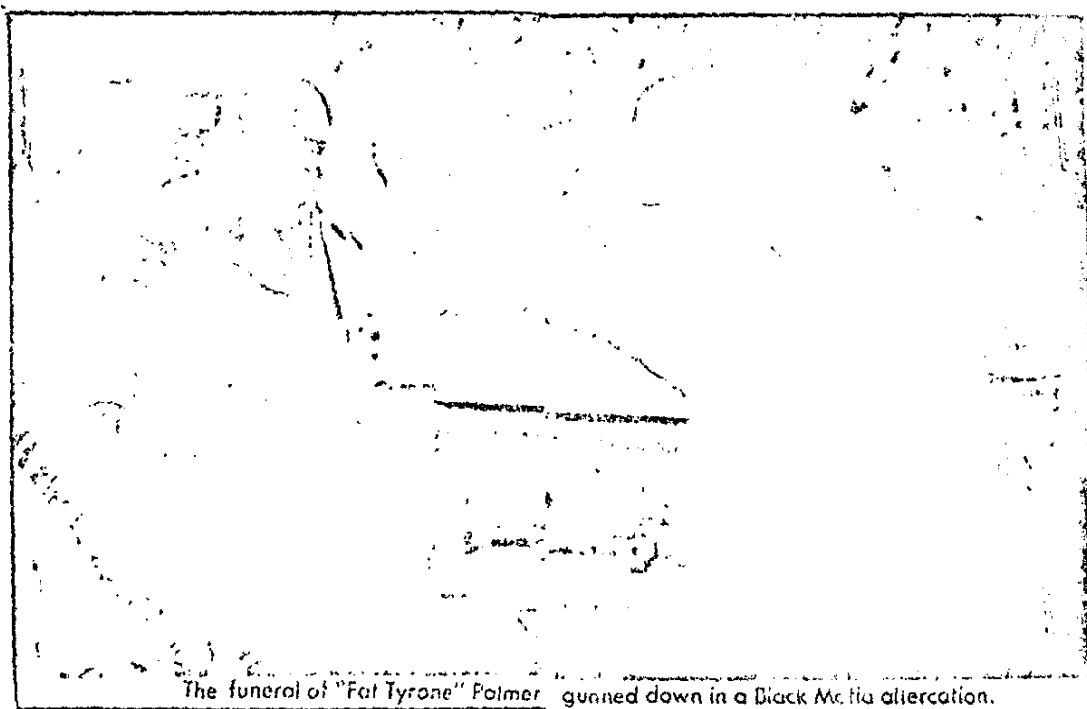
Who — or what — will stop them? The police? They have barely begun to pool their intelligence files; some agencies have yet to admit the existence of a Black Mafia. There are no grand juries empanelled to investigate the Black Mafia. There is little coordination between federal and local authorities.

But one thing is certain. The Black Mafia is real. And it is growing.

PHILADELPHIA BLACK PANTHER PARTY

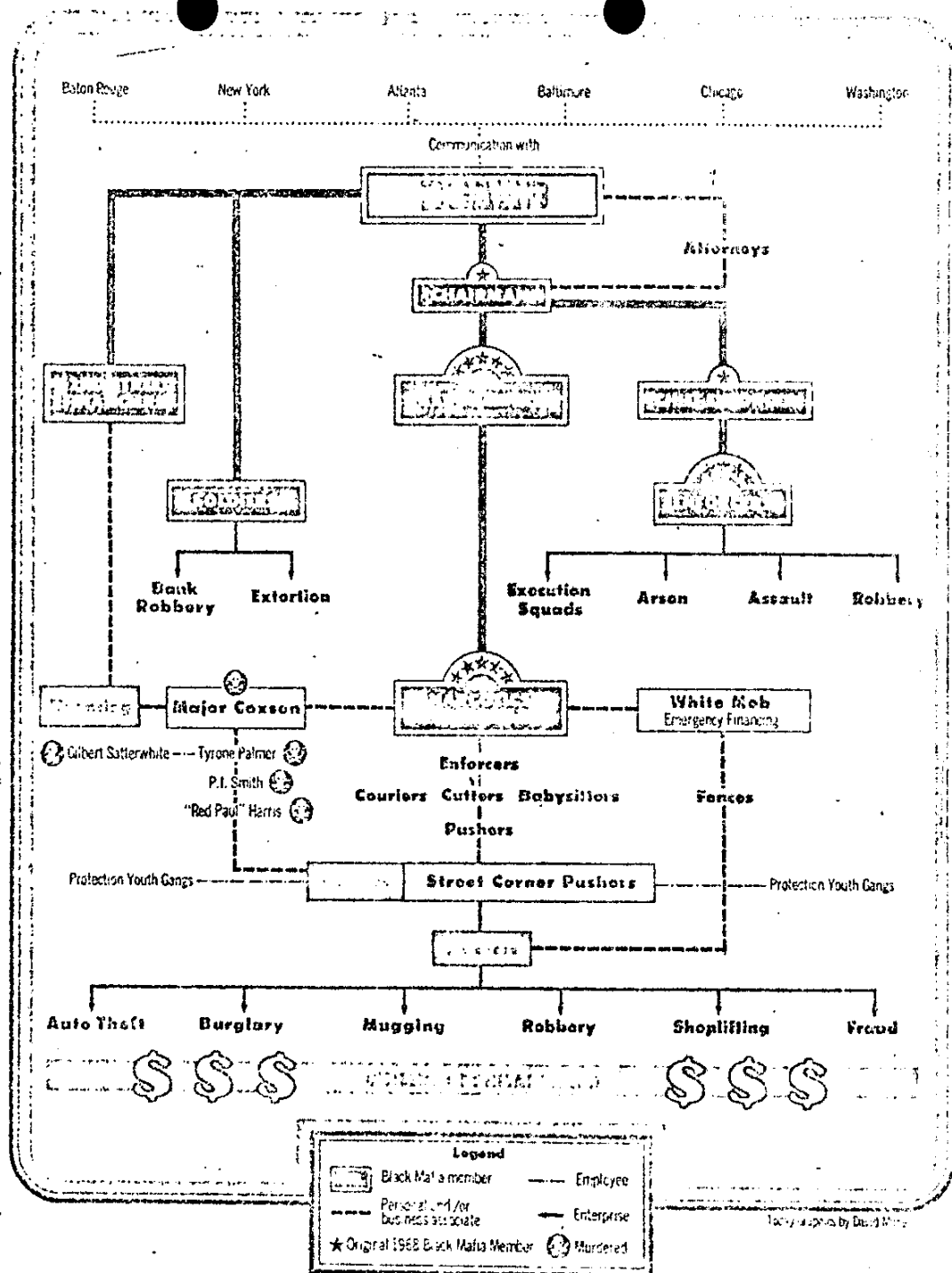
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FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD



The funeral of "Fat Tyrone" Palmer gunned down in a Black Militia altercation.

Nathaniel Williams,
once a member of the
Black Mafia, has in a
guise as one of its
first victims. He said:
He set up a trap game
for his Mafia brothers,
then robbed it.



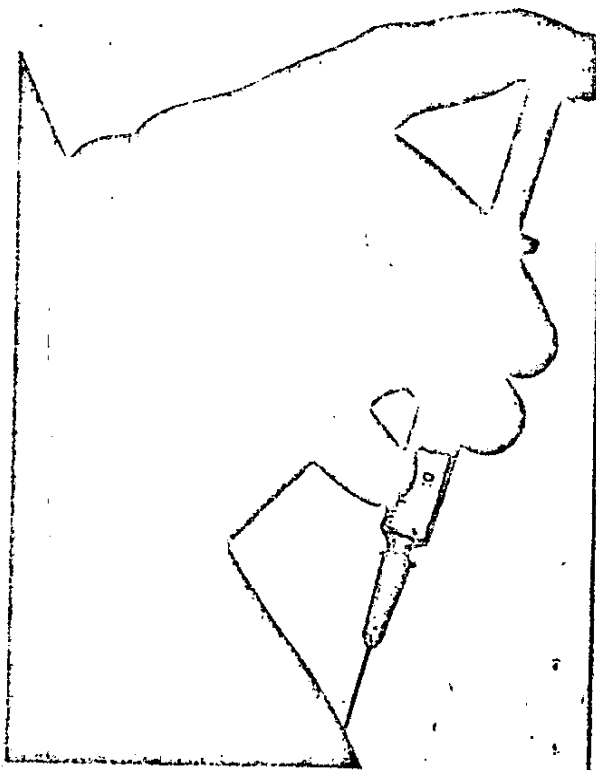
This chart—prepared by author Jim Nicholson—shows the relationship between components of The Black Mafia. Nicholson derived the chart from extensive interviews with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, whose information (as he points out in the story) is often fragmented and incomplete. Interestingly enough, some police agencies have asked Nicholson to furnish them with copies of his art to augment their files. The chart also

illustrates, in vividly graphic fashion, the relationship between Major Coxson, "Fat Tyrone" Palmer, and his henchmen. They were outsiders, competitors—and they have all been systematically removed from the dope scene. Finally, the chart makes clear that it is the people of Philadelphia who are the ultimate victims of The Black Mafia... and the job of combating The Black Mafia will be very complicated, indeed.

About the Author

JIM NICHOLSON began gathering material for the story of "Philadelphia's Black Mafia" nearly three years ago as an investigative reporter for The Inquirer. One of his investigative reports for The Inquirer was a nine-part series on the shoddy construction of Veterans Stadium. The series won the Sigma Delta Chi Award for Greater Philadelphia. In his reportage on the murder of United Mine Workers Union official Jock Yablonski, Nicholson spent three months traveling through the coal regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, during which time The Inquirer scored four national exclusives. Coverage of the murder case was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize. In an investigation of narcotics in Philadelphia Nicholson and a three-men team traced the flow of drugs through various parts of the city and began developing information for this story. For this story on the Black Mafia, information was drawn from interviews and records in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and New York. Interviewed were police, former policemen and officials on the city, state and federal levels, social workers, ex-junkies, ministers, attorneys, prison inmates and assorted street people.

The Black Mafia Vs. The Zulu Nation



Early two years ago, the Black Mafia pushers around 7th and Dauphin Sts. ran up against a problem too big for conventional remedies. For the pushers were on the turf of one of the most feared youth gangs in the City of Philadelphia—the Zulu Nation. The Zulu Nation had begun ripping off pushers with some regularity. The Zulus wanted money, and they got their kicks from wine and marijuana. Pusher body counts were small use since the mighty Zulu Nation numbered more than 400.

The pushers took their problem to the leadership of the Black Mafia.

The Black Mafia saw the folly of taking on 400 street toughs in open warfare. There could be no winner in that conflict—only a large bodycount and public indignation. The Black Mafia used their brains (which some people didn't think they had) and told the pushers how to solve their problem.

A short time later, there was a gang shooting which killed an innocent bystander, a nine-year-old boy. Police descended on the area and searched for suspects. One of the places they searched was the clubhouse of the Zulu Nation. What detectives found stunned them.

In the shabby room were 10 old couches and on the floor were belts, syringes and spoons. Empty glassine packets littered the room. The mighty Zulu Nation was sprawled on the moth-eaten couches and floor, semi-conscious or out cold. They had been turned into zombies by neighborhood pushers who took the Black Mafia's advice and took them off wine and reefer and put them on the white packet free of charge. There is still a group of youngsters who call themselves the Zulu Nation, but they are kids riding on a name from the past. The older heads who made the Zulu Nation the bane of police, residents and rival gangs, were wiped out. Today they are either dead or sitting in doorways, weakly nodding.

Why Was Major Coxson Executed?

Who was Major Benjamin Coxson—and why was he finally killed next to a velvet-covered waterbed in his posh Cherry Hill, New Jersey, mansion?

The answer involved narcotics, the Black Mafia . . . and illusion.

Police files are dotted with informants, swearing (but not in court) that Coxson was a narcotics kingpin. On one point virtually every report agrees: Coxson was an "arranger," a middleman who had the big New York contacts and a man who never allowed himself to physically put a finger on the stuff.

A source who did considerable legwork for the 1971 grand jury probe on drugs in Philadelphia says: "Major Coxson had contacts in New York and was involved in the black narcotics traffic, but he never actually touched it. He would finance it or obtain funds and take a piece of the action. A very good informer, who was doing big time and wanted to cooperate, told me that a certain individual wanted to start dealing big in cocaine in Philadelphia and Coxson's OK was needed because Coxson had the New York contact. Coxson met with this person in a New Jersey motel and questioned him about his background. He also asked to see \$75,000 'front money.' The person had brought the money with him and showed it. Coxson did not need any of the \$75,000 because he would get his in future transactions, but first he wanted to be certain that the guy was solid and had what it took before he would introduce him to his New York contact."

From reports, files and interviews it becomes apparent that while Coxson was not a member, or in the inner circle, he was closely associated with many of the top lieutenants. Among the various apartments and residences Coxson maintained, one was at an apartment complex near 39th St. and Conshohocken Ave. Several Black Mafia figures

maintain an apartment there and police describe it in reports as a "center of drug activity."

There is mounting evidence regarding the last months and weeks of Coxson's life and the final fatal scenario.

All evidence indicates that Coxson's influence and power among the Black Mafia figures he knew had greatly diminished. For Coxson moved in the white power structure and white circles. The Black Mafia, under its new leadership, was taking an opposite course—away from the white establishment.

The Coxson finesse was not the stock-in-trade of a group which traded heavily on violence. And Coxson was not a violent man. The very lifestyle of the Major clashed with ranking members of the Black Mafia, whose militancy stood out in sharp contrast to his freewheeling, slap-on-the-back style.

Years before, Coxson was one of the few around who could do the heavy thinking for the Christians and the Baynes and Fitzgeralds. That had changed too. Coxson was a dealer in illusions. But there was no place in the Black Mafia of 1973 for charisma. And Coxson found the notion of rollcalls, treasuries, code names and the rest a bit juvenile, if not outright ridiculous.

On June 8th, Major Coxson, his common-law wife Lois Luby, 35; her daughter Lita, 16; and son, Toro, 14; all were shot by four gunmen who entered the house shortly before dawn. A son, Lex, 12, escaped. Coxson was killed instantly and Miss Luby's daughter, Lita, later died from wounds.

One suspect, Ronald Harvey, was arrested. He has been identified as a member of the Black Mafia and is reputedly "more feared than Sam Christian." Christian is also being sought.

In short, Coxson knew the night the Men in the Dark Suits came for him that he was playing in a league that didn't exist anymore.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A profile of Ronald Harvey

A suspect in 2 gang-style slayings

By Joseph Busler
and Charles E. West

Standing rather defiantly in the doorway of a handsome row home at 3138 the pretty young woman described the man she had known for three months: "He was nice . . . He talks a lot."

And that was all the woman would say about Ronald Harvey.

It was a strange way to describe the man who had been charged in the murders of Major Benjamin Coxson and the daughter of his common-law wife on June 8 of this year, and charged in the murders of seven people — including four children — at the home of Hamaas Abdul Khaalis in Washington slayings.

The same man yesterday became a fugitive when police could not locate him to arrest him on the indictment in the Washington, D.C., last Jan. 18.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Front Page, Feature
Article, South Jersey
Courier-Post,
Camden, N.J.

Date: 8/18/73

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Black Mafia

Character: AR

or

Classification: PH 92-2735

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

It was an unusual glimpse into the personal life of a man who appears broodingly dull and silent despite the status symbols a man of his position is almost obliged to possess: a maroon and white 1972 Cadillac Coupe DeVille, and also four or five women by whom he has had children.

But the details of his personal life are even harder to trace down than the truth behind the ugly details of the brutal crimes he is charged with having committed.

For example, he has given 3138 Tasker St. as the address of his wife, Helen Harvey. However, the woman who answered the door and spoke — very briefly — of him gave the name Emma Allen and said she had known him only three months, and was married to someone else.

Although she said he talked a lot, she wouldn't say what he talked about.

But police records indicate that his bail money was delivered by another "wife," Lucinda Harvey, of 1318 S. 48th St., a row-house on a decaying, mostly commercial, block in a West Philadelphia black section. Harvey has recently given the second floor of this house as his address.

The doorbell works at that house, but no one ever answers it.

And the neighbors don't want to talk about Ron Harvey. They say, "That's a Muslim house and they don't associate with people like us."

The neighbors seem quite happy to leave it that way.

Harvey has moved around a lot, according to his police record: 1226 S. Napa St., 1418 S. 48th St.; 819 S. St. Bernard St., and 1318 S. 48th St.

It is apparently a lifelong habit.

The first address recorded was just a few doors away from 1229 S. Napa St., the address listed for his parents, Harry and Henrietta Harvey, in the records of John Bartram High School in 1956. The home has since been torn down as part of a Philadelphia Housing Authority project. School records do not show Harvey as having any brothers or sisters.

At 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 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A 10th grade dropout, Harvey nevertheless managed to attend seven public schools in South, West and Southwest Philadelphia and Center City.

Records at John Bartram High School show that Harvey was dropped from the school rolls March 21, 1957, after failing to attend school during most of the period between September, 1956 and March, 1957.

Besides John Bartram High, Harvey attended these Philadelphia schools: Durham Elementary School at 16th and Lombard Streets; the Arthur Elementary School, 20th and Catherine Streets; the Smith Elementary School, 19th and Wharton Streets; the Barratt Junior High School, 16th and Wharton Streets; Shaw Junior High School, 54th Street and Warrington Avenue, and Audenried Junior High School, 33rd and Tasker Streets.

The private life of the 5-foot-11-inch, 200-pound, brown-eyed Harvey began in Philadelphia July 1, 1940.

But Harvey's public life seems to have begun Jan. 17, 1959, when police records show his first arrest in West Chester, Pa., for disorderly conduct. He was convicted, sentenced to 10 days in jail and fined \$59 plus costs.

That was the first of a total of 22 arrests

—19 of them in Philadelphia—which he has accumulated during the past 14 years.

The early ones resulted in convictions and jail (including time at Holmesburg Prison): one year in 1959 for a weapons violation, one-to-three years for assault with intent to commit murder. The later crimes, which get progressively more serious and elaborate, have so far resulted in no convictions.

Since May 20, 1969, Harvey's arrest record dovetails with that of fugitive and reputed "Black Mafia" leader and hit man, Samuel Christian. On that date, both were arrested for assault and battery on a policeman. Neither was convicted.

By this time, they could afford fancy lawyers.

By this time, the two men's careers are intertwined.

Harvey has occasionally listed legitimate jobs, although none that would seem to be able to pay for the expensive cars, big bankrolls and five or six women he indulges in.

"I've seen Harvey put down \$2,000, \$3,000, \$4,000 in cash right out of his pocket and it doesn't make a dent in the

(Continued on Page 4)

Harvey

—Continued from Page 3

bundle he's had," said one Philadelphia homicide detective.

According to police, Harvey claimed to have held a parttime job in 1972 at Art's Dry Cleaning Service, 292 Rand St., Camden. The firm now is out of business and the building is only a residence. The residents there claimed never to have known Harvey.

Law enforcement sources say that much of Harvey's wealth has originated from sources other than "Your Brother's Steak and Take" Black Muslim food shop, which he and accused stick-up man Roosevelt Fitzgerald (Muslim name, Roosevelt Bey) are said to own jointly. The food outlet is at the corner of Broad and South Streets in Philadelphia.

So far, police have not been able to find Harvey at this business or his last home address to serve him with the warrant and arrest him on the Washington murder indictment. Police report that Harvey was last seen Friday night in South Philadelphia, driving a 1973 Eldorado. The murder indictments were handed down Wednesday

by a Washington grand jury against Harvey and six other Philadelphians.

Harvey, Sam Christian and another associate, Eugene "Bo" Baynes, are widely thought, in law enforcement circles, to be major figures in the organized criminal group often dubbed the "Black Mafia," which police claim uses the Black Muslim religion as a shield.

Harvey has reportedly been an active member of the Nation of Islam for many years, and police claim he is a "lieuten-

ant." In the Mosque, this means he assists the minister.

Harvey is scheduled to appear Tuesday on a request by New Jersey that he be extradited here to stand trial for the Coxson murder.

But today, Ronald Harvey is free on \$175,000 bail in the Coxson murder case and there is a "wanted" message out on the police radio for him in regards to serving the warrant in the Washington murders.

The 2 Murder Cases

Major Coxson

Shortly before 4 o'clock on the morning of June 2 — just one month after he was defeated in his bid to become mayor of Camden — the mysterious and flamboyant Major Benjamin Coxson was murdered in his rented \$100,000 home in the posh Volken section of Cherry Hill.

In a gangland-style attack—reminiscent of the Jan. 18 murder of seven Black Muslims in a Washington, D.C. home—Coxson; his common-law wife, Lois Luby; Mrs. Luby's 15-year-old son, Toro, and her 16-year-old daughter, Lita, were bound, gagged and shot in the head.

Mrs. Luby's youngest child, Lex, 13, also was bound and gagged, but was able to escape uninjured from the house on Barbara Drive.

Coxson, 43, apparently died instantly. He was found kneeling on his bed in a second-floor bedroom of the house. Mrs. Luby also was found in the bedroom.

Lita was found in another bedroom, her nightgown pulled up over her head. Toro was found in a first-floor dining room.

Mrs. Luby, 35, and her two injured children were rushed to Cherry Hill Medical Center. Lita, the 16-year-old, died several days after the attack. Her mother was left blind and paralyzed; her brother, Toro, blinded in one eye.

Early in their investigation, law enforcement officials speculated that Coxson knew his assailants and admitted them to his home after they pulled up to the house in a black Cadillac and began honking the horn.

Officials also theorized that the assailants were members of the Black Muslims — a group that reportedly had provided cash and cars for Coxson during his unsuccessful mayoral campaign.

Some said they believed Coxson had been murdered by Black Muslims because he had told their leader, Elijah Muhammad of Chicago, to stay out of his territory.

Shortly after Coxson was gunned down, three detectives from Washington, D. C. were sent to Cherry Hill to try to establish a possible link between the Coxson family assault and the murder of the seven Muslims in D.C.

On June 9, unbeknownst to the press, a murder warrant was issued for Ronald Harvey, 33, of Philadelphia, in connection with Coxson's death.

On June 23, Harvey was arrested by FBI officers in Philadelphia for allegedly failing to testify in Washington in connection with the mass murder there. He was charged with the Coxson murder the same day, and freed in \$20,000 bail.

He later posted the necessary 10 per cent cash when a Philadelphia judge set bail of \$20,000 for him.

Harvey was released to a Philadelphia New Jersey the month.

The Washington, D.C. Slayings

Shortly before 5 p.m. last Jan. 18, Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, leader of a small group of American blacks who have become orthodox Hanafi Muslims, returned to his home at 7700 16th St. NW, Washington, D.C., and found seven persons dead inside.

Three of the victims — Abdul Nur, 23, Daud Khaalis, 25, and Rahman Uddein Khaalis, 10 — had been shot to death. Four small children — Khodya Khaalis, 18 months, Bibi Khaalis, 15 months, Abdul Khaalis, 9 days old, and Abdullah Khaalis, 2 — had been drowned in a bathtub.

In addition, Khaalis found that his younger wife, Bibi, 26, had been shot in the head, as had his daughter, Almina, 23, the offspring of his older wife.

Although Almina has since recovered completely, Bibi suffered brain damage that left her paralyzed on the right side, blind in the right eye, and unable to speak.

According to Almina, two young black men had knocked on the door to the house — owned by basketball star Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (formerly Lew Alcindor) — at about 2 p.m. They reportedly forced their way into the house, bringing six other men with them.

Khaalis told police he returned to the house at 5 p.m., and heard sounds inside. He later saw at least four black men running from the back of the house, and gave chase.

Two days after the murder, Khaalis told a newsman in Washington that he believed the massacre was the work of the Black Muslims and their leader, Elijah Muhammad.

Khaalis, a former jazz musician who was born Ernest Timothy McGehee, told the reporter that he had previously belonged to the Black Muslim sect, but had had a falling-out with Muhammad and had joined an orthodox (and rival) Muslim sect.

Khaalis said he believed he had been "fingered" by the Black Muslims after he wrote a letter denouncing them and their leader, Muhammad.

During the massacre, according to Almina, one of the assailants asked her, "Don't (Khaalis) know he shouldn't send those letters?"

Khaalis told police that while he was chasing the assailants, one shouted to him, "Don't mess with the Messenger Elijah."

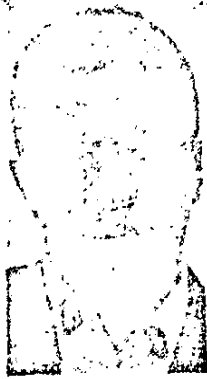
Police searching the neighborhood following the murder found two sawed-off shotguns, a .38 handgun and a wallet. They said the wallet and the guns were traced to Philadelphia. The wallet apparently had been stolen during a December holdup in Philadelphia, during which seven men with pistols and two sawed-off shotguns had raided the home of a city school teacher and made off with \$3,000 in cash and jewelry.

The .38 was identified as one stolen earlier in January during a rape and robbery committed by four men in North Philadelphia.

Although Washington police have neither confirmed nor denied Khaalis' allegations that the Black Muslims were responsible for the murder, several of the six men indicted along with Ronald Harvey this week — and charged with the murders — reportedly are Black Muslims.

The suspects are: John Willie Clark, 31, 1500 block of Bouvier Street; William Christian, 29, 2700 block of N. Newkirk Street; James Henry Price, 23, 1800 block Foulkrod Street; John W. Griffin, also known as Omar Jamal and John Pitts, 1400 block of W. Tioga Street; Theodore Moody, 20, 2400 block W. Master Street; and Jerome Sinclair, also known as Jerome or James Davis and Jerome 5X, 22, of the 2200 block Dickenson Street, all of Philadelphia. Each of the seven is charged with murder, armed robbery and assault with intent to kill.

Also listed in the indictment as a co-conspirator was Thomas Clinton, 34, of the 2800 block of Amin Street, Philadelphia, who, according to the District of Columbia United States Attorney's office, died last month of natural causes.



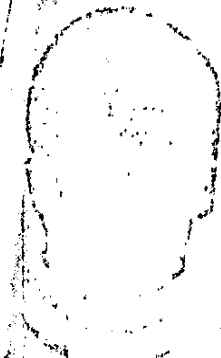
Clark



Christian



Griffin



Moody



Price



Sinclair

Harvey's friends—

an association of violence

Linked in crime records

By Joseph Busler
and Charles West

The FBI knew of Ronald Harvey for more than a year before Major Benjamin Coxson was gunned down in Cherry Hill and well before seven Hanafi Moslems were slaughtered and three others wounded in Washington, D.C.

It is said on the streets of Philadelphia's three black ghetto areas — the South, West and North Philadelphia sectors — that "Where you see Ron Harvey, you see Sam Christian."

And, the FBI was well aware of Sam Christian's existence.

To a lot of young bloods on 52nd Street or South Street, Sam Christian is Shaft, Superfly and Bad Leroy Jones rolled into one.

To many business owners, he and his "business associates" are a source of terror — the current top brass in the age-old plague of poor, crowded neighborhoods: the protection racket.

Christian, Harvey, Eugene "Bo" Baynes, Roosevelt Fitzgerald and others in the mysterious organization which has come to be called the Black Mafia are also feared by another scourge of these same neighborhoods: the drug trafficker.

Law enforcement sources claim the Christian Group — which is reportedly quite large, but no knowledgeable sources are willing to say how large — makes a practice of robbing other members of the underworld: narcotics pushers, numbers writers, pimps and others unlikely to go to the police.

Police records tend to bear this out: a string of violent robberies which have resulted in various deaths and injuries, high-speed chases and shoot-outs.

The "Black Mafia" may be a reality or a mythologized exaggeration based on a desire for self-aggrandizement, either by the criminals themselves, by police or by the media. But what is real is the bloody trail that includes the Club Harlem shootout, the murder of two suspected dope pushers in Camden last May, a New York stick-up and cop shooting and numerous other officially chronicled crimes, plus, who knows how many unreported deaths, beatings and robberies.

The trail of crimes is so long and convoluted that it is possible for independent investigators to follow different lines that hardly overlap and still come up with the same list of suspects . . . names like Ronald Harvey, Sam Christian, Russell Meade and Eugene Baynes.

Baynes was indicted Thursday on federal income tax charges.

All of these men, as well as their close associates, are reported to be Black Muslims.

Since the Nation of Islam (the Black Muslims) is a strict-

ly moralistic, very anti drug religion, the contradiction is stunning.

It is perhaps noteworthy that all law enforcement officials familiar with the so-called Christian Group emphasize, as one FBI agent explained, "These men were Muslims before they were Muslims."

They claim the Muslim practice of recruiting new members from within the prisons is responsible for certain groups of criminals adopting the Muslim religion, which, like any other church group, can be used to advantage as a cover for illegal activities.

There remains the possibility of some sort of, as yet poorly understood, symbiotic relationship existing between some segment of the legitimate Muslim church and hoodlums calling themselves Muslims.

Former Philadelphia Assistant District Attorney William Stevens indicates that, within the Muslims, there are those so opposed to drugs in their communities that they will tolerate, or possibly encourage, those who execute drug pushers.

"This is wrong, of course, because, besides taking the law into your own hands, this creates a situation where the temptation to lift \$100,000 at the same time you kill the drug dealer becomes overwhelming, and all sorts of opportunists will flock in."

The Christian Group, whatever the nature of its internal organization or the scope of its activities, fits this description. The record shows that it operates as a parasite on racketeers, robbing them, shaking them down and sometimes killing them to enforce discipline and protect territory.

It seems doubtful that a group operating as crudely as Christian's can survive. Many of its members are dead, others are serving or facing long terms in prison and Christian himself is a fugitive wanted for murder, robbery, shooting a policeman and other serious offenses. A truly organized and viable criminal empire could not, at least at its higher levels, be so "hot."

Indeed, some intelligence sources claim the group is a decentralized body, taking on free-lance contract jobs, yet maintaining to some extent its own interests in narcotics and various forms of the protection racket. And sometimes making rare and spectacularly unsuccessful forays against white-owned businesses.

Indeed, the callous brutality of the group is incredible, reaching its nadir with the drowning of four children between four years and nine days in age in Washington D.C. in January of this year. Or in the April 2 Club Harlem shootout, where several totally innocent bystanders were killed in the packed nightclub.

"What has marked these people's activities is the wholesale disregard of human life," said one FBI official. "Even the Mafia, if they decide to rub somebody out, they hit just that person, not his family...But these guys kill the family, innocent bystanders, anyone. We're dealing with animals here."

Authorities believe that Christian is a leading figure in the group which has called itself the Black Mafia.

The size of the Christian Group, its organization, the full extent of its activities and its internal organization remain uncertain to all outsiders — including local and federal law enforcement officials, who recently have been studying it

with intense interest. For it is a tight-knit, all-black group whose workings have been, for the most part, confined either to the black ghetto or to the underworld of dope traffickers, hijackers, and gamblers.

But Christian and his associates — high among whom ranks Ronald Harvey — have records of charges involving exceptionally wanton violence. That can be traced back several years.

At about 2 a.m. Friday, July 16, 1971, Pinloanna Molo heard a knock on the door of her home at 28 Elwyn Ave., Middletown Township, in Delaware County, Pa.

Her husband, Daniel Molo, 26, a white South Philadelphian, who had moved to Middletown through the prosperity generated by his successful cigarette smuggling trade, didn't hear the knock. He was in the basement, tending the 5,000 cartons of untaxed cigarettes that were his business.

When Mrs. Molo went to the door, a voice outside said, "FBI! Contraband cigarettes! Open Up!" Instead, she ran to call her husband. He came up the cellar stairs, but stopped behind the cellar door in the kitchen and refused to open the front door.

So Ronald J. Connolly, a young, tall, skinny, light-skinned Negro, who claims to be a Black Muslim, shot Molo in the stomach. The bullet penetrated both doors. Molo collapsed into the basement and died within a half hour.

As Connolly and another, still unidentified black man, broke

in the front door, Mrs. Molo attempted to leave through the back door, but heard a voice from behind the house yell, "Get back inside, the place is surrounded!" The robbers took the \$12,000 they knew Molo would have in his possession to pay for the cigarettes his workers ran up by truck from North Carolina every Wednesday and Friday.

There were five children — including two visitors — in the house that night. Maybe the gang was young and soft. Gen. E didn't kill the kids, or Mrs. Molo. Ronald Connolly was convicted of first-degree murder in Delaware Superior Court in November, 1972. Mrs. Molo's eyewitness identification was crucial to the case.

When Pennsylvania State police arrived, three minutes after neighbors reported hearing shots, they checked the house next door. They found the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Shoemaker handcuffed and suspended upside down from the pipes and rafters of their cellar. Molo's killers, in a characteristic blunder, had gone to the wrong house. Seizing the opportunity, they robbed the Shoemakers of several hundred dollars after gaining admittance by claiming to be FBI agents and flashing silver badges. The Shoemakers were roughed up but not seriously injured.

The FBI, immediately interested when killers pose as federal agents, traced the handcuffs back to a South Philadelphia pawn shop.

Police say the handcuffs had

been purchased by Sam Christian.

Several hours earlier in Lansdowne (a Philadelphia suburb which lies over the border from the West Philadelphia ghetto and several miles west of Middletown Township) two black men, posing as Havertown Township policemen, entered apartment 1-D of the Ardmore Court Apartments.

The apartment, located at Ardmore Avenue and Baltimore Pike, was rented by Harry Petros, who wasn't home. The men were admitted by a friend of his, Miss Dorothy Smythe. She was held prisoner by the intruders for three and one-half hours until Petros arrived. During that period, the two men frequently telephoned to what police deduced was a third man keeping watch outside in a phone booth.

When Petros arrived, the two men robbed him of what Petros claimed was \$2,000 cash (he never gave a clear account of why he had this much on him, nor was it known how the robbers knew to expect it.) The man and woman were handcuffed and gagged, but Miss Smythe managed to work a hand to the phone and somehow told the operator where the two were.

There is one outstanding warrant in the case for Russell Meade, a known associate of both Harvey and Christian.

It seems that wherever you see Sam Christian, you also see Russell Meade, as well as Ron Harvey. Police would like to reunite the three again. Russell Meade is in a New York pen-

itentiary. He recently received three concurrent 15-year terms.

Meade, 31, of Blackiston St., Philadelphia, doesn't sport the lengthy Philadelphia arrest record that Harvey, Christian, and many younger and less prominent members of the Christian Group have. He did three months in the House of Correction in the fall of 1969 for a contempt of court charge and piled up several bad check charges during the next couple of years, but wasn't convicted.

He was a late bloomer. He apparently tried to make up for lost time.

It was almost 4 a.m., and, in the dimly-lighted, smoke-filled Adelphia Bar at Vermont and Pacific Avenues in a decaying Puerto Rican area of Atlantic City, perceptions were getting pretty well glazed over. Some of the 17 patrons say two men and a woman, armed with guns, burst in. Others say three men. Still others claim it was seven or eight men.

However many there were, the robbers tied the patrons up with rope and tape. The reported thefts of cash and jewelry totaled almost \$20,000. Authorities also believe a lot of "something" may have been taken that the victims wouldn't tell the police about.

But fortunately, the police arrived while the robbery was in progress. Shots were exchanged and police chased two late-model luxury sedans back toward Philadelphia along Route 42 and the Expressway.

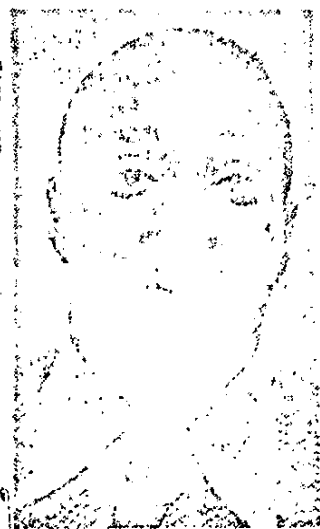
State police joined the chase.

One car, and its occupants, escaped. The other flipped over. It belonged to Sam Christian.

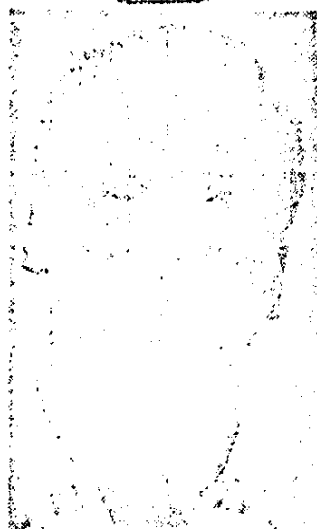
Sam, during this period, was going by one of his pseudonyms, Sam Bey. "Bey" is a name favored by the old Moorish-American black religious sect which the Black Muslims have apparently supplanted.

Sam managed somehow to extricate himself from the overturned vehicle and escape on foot. However, the police collared Russell Meade and Roosevelt "Spooks" Fitzgerald, also known as Roosevelt Bey.

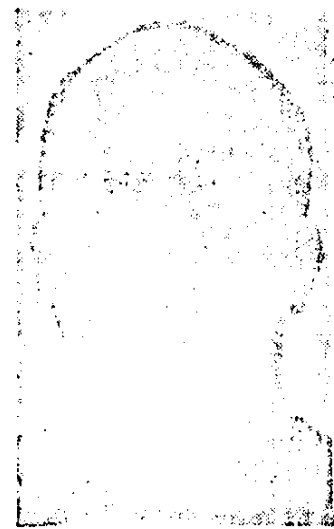
Roosevelt Bey, according to sources which have been keeping a close watch on Sam Christian's friends, is one of the partners operating "Your Partner's Secret Life" in Philadelphia. He is a well-known figure in the Philadelphia underworld.



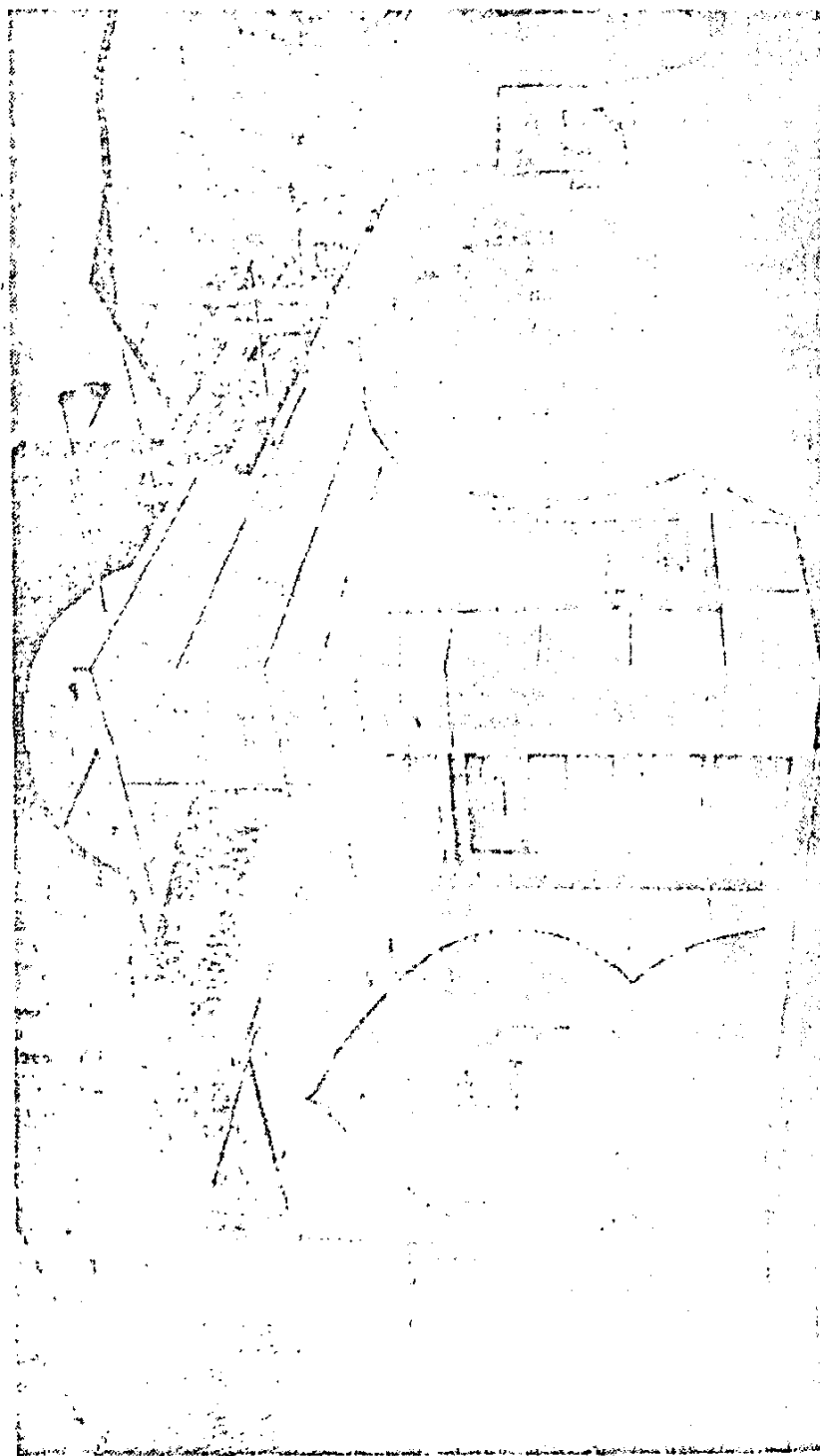
Sam Christian



Eugene Baynes



Nell Meade



This Steak and Take in Philadelphia is reportedly partly owned by Harvey.

'What has marked these people's activities is the wholesale disregard of human life.'

—An FBI agent

His partner is Ronald Harvey.

However, the Philadelphia Department of Licenses and Inspections list "Richard X" and "Boise Neal" on the outlet's license.

There are about half a dozen Steak and Take outlets in Philadelphia black neighborhoods. They sell food prepared according to Black Muslim dietary laws, and are connected with the Muslim-owned Shabazz Bakery at Carlisle and Susquehanna Streets, N. Philadelphia.

When Harvey was picked up by the FBI June 28, he told them he was a "butcher-baker" for the Shabazz Bakery, and a wanted poster lists Sam Christian as a "labor-salesman."

Russell Meade and Roosevelt Fitzgerald were released on \$5,000 bail each for the Adelphi Bar stickup, and their trial is listed for Sept. 18, 1973. Meade is expected to be about 15 years late showing up.

He was convicted of a New York City robbery, which occurred in the fall of 1971. He and Sam Christian attempted to relieve a narcotics dealer of a substantial amount of heroin. While the robbery was in progress, police showed up. A car chase and shootout followed, in which a policeman was shot but survived. Meade and Sam Christian were captured. One of the high-powered lawyers the Christian Group can afford managed to get Christian's bail reduced, and he skipped bail.

While on bail, Christian, wanted now in New York for armed robbery and shooting a policeman and in Atlantic City for armed robbery, succeeded in making himself a fugitive from Atlantic City for a second time . . . this time for murder.

Billy Paul and Flash Wilson played the Club Harlem's Easter show last April 6. By 1:45 a.m., the spacious ballroom of the swank club, at 32 N. Kentucky Ave., was packed with about 600 people — mostly blacks from Philadelphia out for an evening at one of the shore's most popular night spots.

The first thing most were aware of was a commotion at some tables near the stages, then a series of sharp cracks, screams and, as people realized what was happening, a mad rush for the door.

Inside five persons lay dead or dying, three others shot and six injured by flying glass. Most were innocent bystanders, such as Ruth Jenkins, 20, of 15 Holiday Lane, Willingboro. She had been enjoying her first social evening since the birth of her first child. Her husband was also slightly wounded.

Killed outright was the apparent victim of the "hit": Ty-one Palmer, early 24-year-old Philadelphia narcotics dealer.

Gilbert Satterwhite, 25, an investigator for Philadelphia attorney and former NAACP head Cecil Moore, died later of head wounds. He was moonlighting as Palmer's body-

guard. He didn't have time to unholster his gun. Two young Philadelphia women, Renee Cuff, 24, and Pamela Pollard, 23, both apparently innocent bystanders, were also killed.

One of the wounded men, Larry Starks, 26, of the 8600 block Gilbert Street, Philadelphia, was charged with the murder of Satterwhite. The case against Starks was recently dropped because a witness crucial to the case suffered a lapse of memory.

"If we had put that witness on the stand, he would have murdered us at this point," said Solomon Forman, assistant Atlantic County prosecutor. Should additional evidence turn up, the state can reinstate the charges against Starks, Forman added.

Also charged in the shooting was Christian, who was seen by numerous witnesses, investigators said.

Reportedly, 15 to 20 bullets were fired during the gunfight. A .43 and a .22 caliber revolver were found in the room.

Police sources even that long ago identified Christian as a member of the "Black Mafia" and as a gambler, slick-up artist and "hit man."

Since then, despite numerous reports of sighting Christian, he has remained at large. But the activities of his group and its members continue.

And, in the words of one layman, "There's no telling how many murders this man is responsible for."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Phila.'s Black Mafia: Will Muslims Put It Out of Business?

JIM NICHOLSON

Nicholson, a freelance writer, is a former investigative reporter for The Inquirer.

PHILADELPHIA'S BLACK MAFIA is in trouble. And, ironically, the biggest threat facing the men who made up its local high command comes from the same secretive, remorseless organization that quietly "absorbed" the Black Mafia two years ago.

That organization is none other than the Black Muslims.

The existence of a so-called Black Mafia was first revealed on August 12th in The Inquirer's TODAY magazine. The article detailed the operations and personnel of the Black Mafia — from its humble beginnings in 1968 in the slums of south and west Philadelphia to its present-day dominion over vice, extortion, "protection" and the heroin trade.

The article also revealed that the Black Mafia was "absorbed" by "the men in dark suits" — the Black Muslims. And now, according to police intelligence sources — it is the Black Muslim high command that threatens to end the criminal careers of the men who originally created the Black Mafia. The Black Muslim overlords at

national headquarters in Chicago have decided that their satraps in Philadelphia are getting too hot to handle.

Philadelphia's Black Mafia has caused so much adverse publicity with a trail of bungled assassinations that the Black Muslim leadership in Chicago has threatened to send a hit squad to Philly to "clean this Mosque out."

Black Muslims have been firmly linked to narcotics, bank robbery, extortion and murder in Washington, Chicago, Atlanta, Baton Rouge and Philadelphia. Last week, Muslims were also linked to the murder in Newark of James Shabazz, 52, a close associate of the late Malcolm X.

BUT IT IS the Philadelphia organization, which has caused police and the media to focus attention on the Muslims. And this glaring publicity could disturb the Muslim's national operation.

It is no trifling matter. The stakes are very high as viewed from the Chicago end. Nationally, the Black Muslims own ghetto property, farms, newspapers and other businesses worth an estimated \$75 million.

The lives and fortunes of enforcers Sam Christian and Ron Harvey and

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Section B, p. 7

Philadelphia Inquirer
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even the local Muslim leadership don't stack up against this kind of money. And the local leadership knows it. A number of figures in the Black Mafia, including Muslim leaders, are now very concerned that Chicago may cancel their memberships. Fatally.

The source said Chicago was not upset over commission of the crimes, but rather the sin of getting caught.

The crimes:

—The June 8, 1973, slaughter of Major Benjamin Coxson and one of his stepdaughters (his common-law wife and another stepson and stepdaughter were critically wounded).

—The Jan. 18, 1973 massacre of seven Hanafi Muslims (an orthodox Muslim sect) in Washington, D.C. Five children were drowned in a bathtub in that incident, which took place in a home donated to the sect by Basketball star Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (formerly Lew Alcindor).

In both cases, members of the Philadelphia Black Mafia were implicated by police. Ronald Harvey, 33, of 48th st. near Kingsessing ave., a Black Mafia enforcer, has been charged with participation in both the Coxson and Hanafi Muslim massacres. Harvey was arrested by Camden, N. J., police,

promptly posted \$17,500 cash in bail money and then disappeared. Harvey was due to make an appearance in Philadelphia Common Pleas court on Aug. 21 but didn't show up.

Within the past few days, Harvey's attorney and members of his family have said that they are "in fear of his life." They did not elaborate. But police sources go a step further. They say they hope they catch up with Harvey before he is located by some of his fellow Black Mafia brothers.

IT MUST BE UNDERSTOOD that even though some Black Mafia enforcers are suspected of having fallen into disfavor with the Black Muslim organization recently, they played a very important role in the evolution of the Black Mafia into the powerful crime cartel it is today. When the Black Muslims absorbed the original 1968 Black Mafia members sometime around early 1971, the Muslims needed the muscle of people like Sam Christian, Ronald Harvey and Tyrone Baynes.

The Muslims knew that in order to consolidate and firm up their narcotics and extortion wings of the organization they would need an utterly ruthless and cold-blooded enforcement arm. No one filled the bill better than Sam Christian, who became the chief enforcer, with Ron Harvey at his side. The new Black Mafia needed their quick-triggers. Also, narcotics distribution was a relatively new ball game to many of the Muslims. It was important that the original Black Mafia members maintained their heroin networks at least until the Muslims could learn the operation.

The narcotics operation now divides the city into seven fairly autonomous networks: four in North Philly, two in West Philly and one in South Philly.

A source close to the 1971 grand jury that probed narcotics dealing in Philadelphia said Tyrone (Fat Tyrone) Palmer (since rubbed out -- allegedly by Sam Christian) had the territory in North Philadelphia in the area of Wanamaker st.; John Darby and Georgie Glover had the Richard Allen Homes Project, Earl Walden had the turf around 62d and Market sts. and Eugene (Bo) Baynes staked out his area just below Walden at around 52d and

Market. A other with a larger territory was Donnie (Ray) Day.

Law enforcement officials say the protection arm of the Black Mafia is primarily in West Philadelphia, where extortion is drawn from pushers, numbers writers, numbers bankers and bootleggers. The boundaries for this activity are roughly from Broad and South sts. west to Cobbs Creek and South to Grays Ferry ave. and Christian st. and north to Haverford ave.

Street sources report that in recent weeks the Black Mafia has made a concerted push in the South Philadelphia area to extort "protection" money from businessmen located in the area of 16th and Federal sts. and between 15th and 16th and South sts. A store owner near 16th and Federal sts. was visited on Friday, Aug. 24, by four Black Mafia thugs thought to be from the 26th and Carpenter sts. area. They demanded \$300 a week from the businessman. The businessman can afford to pay that much—largely because he also runs a numbers operation. And for that reason the Black Mafia knows he will not report the extortion to the police. At this writing it is unknown whether he has acceded to their demands.

ALL OF THE KEY MEMBERS of the Black Mafia who are engaged in a profitable enterprise, be it extortion, narcotics or robbery, are required to attend weekly meetings. Discipline is strict in the 1973 Black Mafia under its Black Muslim leadership. This isn't like the old 1968 musclemen who used to lounge on street corners, idly dreaming up cheap heists. Like its white counterpart, the Black Mafia is now engaged in high stakes ventures and is beginning to operate with real "business" acumen. The weekly meetings help keep things manageable.

The meetings are held in West Philadelphia, variously in rooms over bars, grocery store back rooms and meeting halls in the areas of 52d and Chestnut sts., 52d and Spruce sts. and 52d and Osage sts. These meetings have been held regularly since 1971 and initially were chaired by Harvey. For reasons unknown outside the organization, in December, 1972, Bo Baynes became chairman (which, under the Muslim leadership, is little more than a "straw boss."). Baynes, a skinny, street-smart kid from North Philly had been a street sweeper for the city 10 years ago.

... are collected from operators of each enterprise. Part of the treasury (Theodore White, 42, is treasurer) goes into a fund to hire the best lawyers for even the lowliest Black Mafia soldier who may be charged with a crime. Part of the money goes to the local Muslim leadership for "operating expenses" and part of it goes to Chicago.

A glance at the "duty roster" of one of these meetings reveals how the Muslims keep tabs on everyone. A list of 62 names (between 50 and 60 regularly attend the meetings) shows that most of them come from Northwest Philadelphia. On this particular night the following persons were out sick: Frank X, Ellis 2X, Carl 8X. Those excused because they had to work were Clarence 4X, Clinton 2X.

The older members of the organization are nearly all ex-cons with lengthy arrest records for everything from narcotics to robbery to murder. Richard (Pork Chops) James' record, for example, featured an arrest for "assault and battery by sledge hammer." The Black Mafia's younger members

many of whom are not currently known to police as members — quickly learn that they have joined an organization that makes the U.S. Army seem informal and tolerant by comparison. The younger members say nothing at the weekly meetings and are not called upon to speak.

The kinds of topics brought up at these meetings aren't fully known to police. However, a police informant has said that shortly before independent operator "Fat Tyrone" Palmer was mowed down by gunfire in an Atlantic City nightclub, the Palmer matter was brought before the floor at a meeting. At that time, said the informer, Christian stood up and announced that he would "take care of Palmer." Two others reportedly stood up with him and concurred in this decree.

BUT ALL INDICATIONS are that now Sam Christian's own days may have been numbered by the organization. And the futures of the other members of the original 1968 Black Mafia who are still active in the organization under its current "more businesslike" Black Muslim leadership may also be in jeopardy.

John, Walter Gibson, the Philadelphia Harveys, Baynes, and others may discover too late that their usefulness has come to an end. The 1973 Black Mafia is consolidated now and there is more need for discreet business-types than for gunmen with short tempers who attract police and publicity. The white Cosa Nostra went through this same difficult transition and the change-over left a lot of old time machine-gun artists dead in the gutters and alleys, victims of an organization which no longer wanted them around.

Neither the white Mafia nor the Black Mafia allows its members (as a rule) to withdraw gracefully from affiliation. It isn't like dropping out of the Rotary Club when one is tired of attending meetings or disagrees with the group's officers.

Observed a North Philadelphia social worker in an interview several months with the Muslims, you are in and there ago: "Once you become associated is no way out. To them, everyone is expendable and in time they will replace every one (of the 1968 crew) with their own people."

However, it now appears that the Muslim leadership of the Black Mafia

must speed up its timetable for "disposing" of the 1968 Black Mafia members who are still around. Some thorough house-cleaning must be done—and soon—to make things right with Chicago.

On Tuesday, Aug. 28, a ranking Internal Revenue Service official was quoted as saying that a fugitive named Eugene (Bo) Baynes "may have been killed." The official emphasized, though, that agents seeking him are still working on the assumption that "he is with his friends." Those friends, said the official, could be Harvey and Christian.

"We're puzzled by Baynes' disappearance because he is only wanted for a misdemeanor," said the IRS source. The IRS and FBI have been looking for Baynes since he was indicted Aug. 16, on income tax violations. He is charged with owing more than \$8,309 in back taxes for 1970 and 1971. Some street sources are not all that puzzled.

IF HARVEY, Baynes and Christian are vulnerable to a "housecleaning," they also know a lot about the Philadelphia operation, and the

... if any one of them wanted to talk to authorities. Would any of these tough customers break under questioning? Examine Harvey's situation.

He is currently charged with two murders. If convicted, he could take a big fall — life with no parole. Even with fear and discipline as restraints, very few men would sit out the rest of their lives in prison knowing that a "deal" might get them outside the walls eventually. The Black Muslims are well aware of this, too.

Now a picture begins to take shape, and will no doubt become still more clear in the weeks and months ahead, which the ghetto kid catches up with the "Superfly" image has never seen before. As one federal agent pointed out, "The big car and the fancy clothes look good to these kids on the corner. They should be with us when we go to the fancy apartments with thousands of dollars worth of clothes and shoes in the closet and there is the owner, lying on the floor, on the expensive carpet, with half his head blown away. This 'Superfly' thing is what you could call 'temporary stardom'."

Fugitive members of Philadelphia's original Black Mafia include (from left) Sam Christian, Ronald Harvey and Eugene Baynes.

The Muslim Mob Gets It On

By James Nicholson

HE IS A STRAPPING SIX-FOOTER from South Philly, a good-looking black dude in his early 20s without a blemish on his record. The kind of guy the white politicians would bring into the machine and groom for city or state office. They almost did. "Marbles" was a smooth operator who had it all going for him.

But that's all past now.

Four months ago Marbles opted to tie in with an organization where the rewards come quicker. A machine that gave him instant wealth, recognition and position. Marbles immediately acquired a new Cadillac, fine tailored threads and lots of cash.

Marbles had joined the Black Muslims.

MARBLES IS ONE OF a growing group of black hoods who have found that religion and crime can go hand in hand when you join the Black Muslims. The hood who becomes a Muslim suddenly finds himself endowed with prestige and respectability, as well as the contacts that only an ambitious national organization like the Muslims can provide. It appears that the Muslims, for their part, don't look unkindly upon new members from the underworld because they can use black hoods to help enforce their various business enterprises. As a result, a religious organization based on the precepts of the Koran and the Moslem religion of the Middle East is developing its own criminal class. Call it the "Muslim Mob," if you will.

No established religion, including the Black Muslims, condones crime per se. But Elijah Muhammad's Black Muslim emphasis on black supremacy, capitalism and a belief that whites are "devils" has been taken by some Muslims to mean that crimes against some people in certain situations are justified. The Black Muslims date from 1930, when Elijah Muhammad (then Elijah Poole) claims to have met the human form of Allah in the person of an Arab immigrant to the U.S. named W. D. Fard, who appointed Elijah his special prophet.

Operating from his Chicago headquarters, Elijah (now 75 years old) set in motion a well-meaning and ambitious plan for black business expansion which included farms, ghetto real estate, newspapers, bakeries and co-ops and today has been estimated as worth between \$20 and \$75 million. To provide the necessary cash flow for such ven-

tures, he levies a cash quota on each local mosque to be paid to Chicago headquarters on a regular basis. Because of the secrecy which surrounds the Muslims, no one can say for sure where the money comes from. But it is known that in the early '60s they began seeking donations or "loans" from blacks on the street. By the late '60s police were noticing that a remarkably large number of bank robbers arrested belonged to the Muslim faith. And within the past two years Muslims have virtually taken over the Philadelphia drug trade (see box on page 131).

To be sure, the Muslim church itself may not be involved in criminal activity. The Mafia, after all, has had its share of devout Catholics, including some who insisted on performing elaborate rites for the victims they had just rubbed out. But the Catholic Church itself had nothing to do with the Mafia.

Thousands of Black Muslims are true believers who have no criminal inclinations and sincerely believe in Elijah's vision. Some have prominent, respected positions in the community. The Muslims have many legitimate enterprises, operated by Muslims who have no police records and no knowledge of or connection with Black Muslim crime.

Nevertheless, the Muslim Mob appears to be the driving force behind a new national black crime syndicate. And at least some members of the Mob are prominent in the Black Muslim church. Ronald Harvey, for example, is a lieutenant in the Philadelphia Mosque at Broad and Erie, a title which means he is an assistant to the minister. But Harvey is also wanted in two separate murder cases, including the killing of Camden's Major Coxson. He recently jumped \$17,500 bail on a murder case in Washington, and police say he is one of the Muslim Mob's hit men.

BLACKS ON THE STREET have little knowledge of the inner working of the Muslim Mob, but Marbles' mother and friends knew enough to beg him not to join. But the chance to be an officer in a thriving and powerful organization that runs a third of the city with impunity and is tied to a national black crime syndicate was pretty heady stuff to a former gang kid. Marbles had been "Warlord" of a South Philly gang. A short time after he joined the

The stronghold of the Muslim Mob's game in narcotics are the projects of the Philadelphia Housing Authority.

Mosque he recommended most of his gang for membership and they too joined. They already had been peddling dope on a small-time, haphazard basis. Now they made the major league.

In just four months Marbles has moved up the ladder. His immediate superior, a captain in the South Philly wing of the Muslim Mob named Russell Barnes, is sort of at loose ends at the moment. Barnes had been charged with the 1971 murder of Wardell Green, shot to death in a South Street taproom. The state's only witness was Green's sister, Velma. Early in September 21-year-old Velma Green answered the door of her home at 1722 Rodman Street and met a bullet, just seven days before she was scheduled to testify against Barnes.

This sort of tactic isn't especially original. It's the same sort of intimidation the white Mafia made famous 50 years ago. And it has Philadelphia's black community every bit as terrified today as Italian neighborhoods were in the '20s.

Even though it is quick, steady sailing for Marbles right now, he still doesn't realize what he has gotten into. As a member of the Muslim Mob he is bound by religious oath to obey any order he is given without question.

This includes such tasks as those allegedly performed by Philadelphia Muslims in Washington last January 18th in reprisal against a black minister who criticized Elijah. Five of the seven people they are charged with murdering were children, four of whom were submerged in a tub of water until they drowned.

To be sure, the Muslim Mob places a premium on people like Marbles, and brings them into the fold with rank and position. But most of the black gangsters who have become Muslims are poorly educated, small-time corner hoods who are not too bright. They aren't even tough, for that matter. The men they kill are invariably ambushed. Their standard practice is to slip up behind the victim, close their eyes and pull the trigger. Some have progressed to the point where they don't have to close their eyes. Just to be certain they have the edge, they go out in hit squads of at least four.

This is what Marbles is into now. If prestige and power were what he wanted, he's got it, as part of a national syndicate that traffics in drugs, extortion, bank robbery and murder. And, informants say, the pledges to the national Muslim headquarters in Chicago from the Philadelphia Mosque, as from those in several other major cities, are understood to be exceeding the Muslims' wildest expectations. Government investigators are probing whether there is a correlation between Black Muslim fund-raising and increased criminal activity.

In any case, the white power structure seems uninterested in that question. In City Hall, the Union League and the Midway Club, how many people care what blacks do to other blacks?

"If we attack the Muslims," argues a white politician, "people would think a racial issue was being created. I don't believe the politicians will touch it because first, they don't have a feel for it and second, they will not move unless they are sure. And police can't really move until the politicians send down the word."

So it was that of 413 homicide victims in Philadelphia last year, 342 were black, or 82.8%. Of those 342 slain blacks, 81.4% of their murderers were black. There were 5,294 robbery victims who were black—54.5% of all robberies. Law, order and the final administration of justice for most black Philadelphians today is in the hands of Superfly.

Marbles enjoys being Superfly, strutting into the Storybook Inn at 23rd and Dickinson with a fox on his arm and a big roll of green. He and other enforcers sit around on Saturday nights regaling their dates and one another with their feats of bravado. Forcing a Jewish merchant to get on his knees and beg for his life or capping some dude who pulled up lame on a credit consignment of heroin. Big time stuff for a ghetto kid. Life imitating the screen.

In time, Marbles will discover that he is a very little—and expendable—knob on the tree. He need only look to his squad captain, Larry Starks, to see what happens to members who screw up. Larry Starks is 24 years old and a real comer. Last year he was charged with the murder of Gil Satterwhite, who was blown away while sitting next to narcotics kingpin Tyrone "Fat Tyrone" Palmer in the Club Harlem at Atlantic City, also killed in the shoot-out. Starks was earning his spurs. The only good witness police had in the case suffered a sudden memory lapse and the case was flushed. Today, Starks ramrods about 75 cats in the area of 20th and Reed.

Now, Starks, like many in the organization, is a cocaine user. But unlike most of the others, he tends to spoon the stuff during working hours. On one particular day, about two months ago, Starks was supposed to be carrying out an assignment. Instead, he was in a blissful, lethargic state. In the Army a man can lose a stripe for this. In the straight world he can lose his job. In the Muslim Mob he can lose his life. Starks was lucky. Headquarters merely dispatched a team to South Philly to give him a severe and memorable beating.

UNTIL RECENTLY it was fairly simple for Philadelphia police to keep tabs on the small group of black hoods who used to be known as "The Black Mafia." They were the collection of West and South Philly nickel-and-dime operators who banded together in September 1969. The original group included "Bo" Baynes, a skinny, street-smart kid from North Philadelphia who at age 23 took a job as a city street-sweeper and within 10 years was issuing the Muslims' orders to street hoods; Sam Christian, a thick-necked, 215-pound bully whose limited intelligence has thwarted his dreams of power; "Bop Daddy" Fairbanks, a mean-looking, scar-faced extortionist with a shaven head, the mere sight of which was usually sufficient to squeeze protection money from a store proprietor; "Pork Chop" James, a dull-witted thug who was wanted at one time for the 1969 beating of Pennsylvania Deputy Insurance Commissioner David Truilli when Truilli was investigating a fraud case; and squat, round-faced Walter Hudgins, one of the few people in the group capable of commanding respect rather than fear.

These weren't the sort of men who pull the shrewd capers you see in the movies. They weren't quite in a class with Professor Moriarty or Cherry Hill Fats. They were

simply low-I.Q. street people who'd gained power solely because they were tougher with their fists or their guns than anybody else. Their idea of a good time was nothing more exciting than drinking and gambling (although after they hooked up with the Muslims they cultivated more sophisticated habits, like sniffing cocaine).

In the beginning they stayed with heisting crap games, robberies and knocking over small pushers. From there they moved into the "protection" racket. By 1970, the lure of the huge profits to be made in narcotics proved irresistible and some of them set up their own neighborhood or

housing project of their own. Narcotics trafficking in Philly was climbing toward a peak then and it was a wide open field: there were none but small independents operating, and whoever wanted to stake out a network didn't have to worry about the white mob. Angelo Bruno had taken his boys out of the trade after the 1957 drug conviction of top Mafioso Harry Riccobene. "No more narcotics," Philadelphia's godfather said at the time. "You deal in narcotics, you deal with sick people. People who cannot keep the Code of Silence. People who will do anything to save themselves." To be certain, there (continued on page 216)

How the Hard Stuff Flows into Philadelphia

The strongholds for the Muslim Mob's traffic in narcotics are the projects of the Philadelphia Housing Authority.

There are more than 125,000 people living in 42 projects and 7,000 Authority-owned homesites scattered throughout the city. Many of those people live in constant fear of muggings, robberies, beatings and burglaries.

The Mob is not directly responsible for the muggings and other crimes, but its intense traffic in drugs among the projects has made the junkie-theft and rip-off a big part of the economic chain.

For a number of reasons, the housing projects are ideal locales for the drug trade.

To begin with, there are only about 210 PHA police to cover the 125,000 people in the 42 projects and homesites. And unlike housing authorities in New York, Washington, and Baltimore, Philadelphia's Authority Police does not have a unit especially detailed for narcotics investigation.

Here is how projects serve Muslim Mob drug dealers:

If a large shipment of heroin has come into the hands of the New York connection, a call will be made down to Philadelphia to one, or several, of the Muslim Mob Lieutenants.

The Lieutenant will call his courier and tell him to be on his way to New York. The courier will take a bus or train. The Turnpike and planes have proven too vulnerable to police searches over the years. Only one courier will make the trip. The people in New York do not like to be outnumbered during a transaction.

Because a reliable courier keeps his job over a long period of time, his face soon becomes known to narcotics investigators. The most perilous part of the shipment of heroin is when the courier steps off the bus into Philly with it on his person. The smarter couriers are now using lockers at 30th Street Station and other bus and train terminals to stash the heroin as soon as they return. The narcotics, particularly a good-sized shipment, may be left in the public locker a week or more. Usually, a "babysitter" will be sent to pick it up.

The babysitter is a project resident. She is often young and has children but no husband at home. She has no police record, is not known to police and has practically no contact with the world outside her apartment. (Project residents will be the first to say that they don't know who is living two doors down the hall, let alone on the floor above or below or in the

next building.) The babysitter is paid about \$50 a week. She has a very important job: to watch over the precious white powder. Until the heroin leaves her apartment, she will not leave the apartment. Her food will often be brought to her by an Organization man, since she may have to sit with the heroin a week or more.

On a call from the Lieutenant, the cutter goes to the babysitter's apartment with all the equipment and material he needs to do the job. In short order the cutter does his work and leaves. The heroin now is cut, packaged, bundled and ready for the street.

The courier now returns to the babysitter's apartment to pick up the packaged stuff. The courier will meet various corner pushers at one location, pre-arranged, in the project. There are set hours for the pushers to meet with the courier and pick up the merchandise. They will meet from 7:30 to 9:30 in the morning, from noon to one and around supper time. The hours must of necessity be fixed, because the pusher's customers must be able to buy on a time schedule throughout the day and at the same times, so they will not begin hurting.

The transaction, between Organization courier-distributor and street pushers, is the one point of the cycle that is most vulnerable to arrest (and conviction) by police. This is why the distribution is made quickly, and often in the fire tower of a building.

The courier-pusher transaction is made three times a day, seven days a week, 52 weeks a year.

It's strange, but a number of top men in the Muslim Mob—Enforcers and Lieutenants—often return to the projects to spend leisure time. With all their money, second homes and bouts, it is not unusual to see a long line of Fleetwoods and El Dorados parked late Friday night into Saturday morning in the 1700 and 1800 block of Patton Drive in the Tasker Homes Project of South Philadelphia. It is here, at a speakeasy, that the men in the \$50 shoes gather to relax.

Scores of known addicts and pushers with long records of narcotics convictions are renting Housing Authority apartments, but the Authority cannot legally evict them. A law that was intended to protect the project residents stipulates that no tenant can be subject to discriminatory eviction. The tenant can be evicted only if he earns a salary above the public housing minimum, if there is a change of occupants in the apartment or if the tenant seriously interferes with the rights of others. It is behind this civil rights clause that the Muslim Mob is able to take refuge and conduct business.

are Italian drug dealers in South Philly, and other places, but they are independents, not members of the Bruno Family.

The ones without the bankroll or brains to set up a dope network, like Sam Christian, stayed with strong-arm work. Christian got so good at leaning on people that he soon carved out the title of "chief enforcer," a job he retained when he became a Muslim.

Most of that old crew has since left the scene. Pork Chop died of a drug overdose in a New York jail in 1969. Hudgins is currently in Lewisburg serving a 30-year sentence for a pair of bank robberies. Bo Baynes is a fugitive from the IRS, which wants him for failure to pay taxes on his lucrative drug operation, and Christian is hiding out from authorities who are convinced he is the one who dropped Major Coxson and Fat Tyrone, a narcotics kingpin.

If Christian never did another smart thing in his life—and he probably didn't—he made the right move when he and his other colleagues joined the Muslims.

In early 1971 the Muslim Mob set out to absorb this tiny band of thugs. Despite the fact that Christian was, as the song says, "meaner than a junk yard dog," he was well aware of the awesome reputation Muslims had gradually acquired since first making their presence felt around 1967. When Christian went into the Mosque he already had several notches on his gun. Coincidentally, perhaps, he was made a captain in the local Fruit of Islam, an elite paramilitary unit. Christian began calling himself "Richard Bey" or "Sulciman Bey." This was a sad hijacking of an ancient and honorable Moorish title once bestowed on officials and military officers. Others merely took an "X" and/or number after their names.

Knowledgeable blacks say that Christian is now hiding in a Mosque in either Chicago or Detroit. For a few months after the Coxson murder in June, the Muslims were believed to have hidden him in the Philadelphia Mosque. Mosques offer much the same sort of sanctuary as the old missions did for 19th-century outlaws in the Southwest. They are considered hallowed ground. Police have enough trouble getting a search warrant for an ordinary dwelling without trying to crash a church.

But the Mosque is no ordinary dwelling or church. Police investigators claim, for example, that underneath the Pittsburgh Mosque is a firing range built to accommodate

heavy caliber weapons.

Whisking Christian out of Philadelphia and hiding him—probably along with fellow Coxson murder suspect Ronald Harvey and IRS fugitive Bo Baynes—is a simple chore for a national crime syndicate with access to an underground railroad second to none.

When it comes to tight communication and coordination between cities, the Muslim Mob surpasses the Cosa Nostra. White mob families are quite autonomous, and it is rare that the national "commission" will have a sit-down to delve into a family's internal operation. The Muslim Mosques from city to city are also autonomous. But unlike the Cosa Nostra, Chicago headquarters can, and often does, issue orders to the 50-some Black Muslim Mosques in the U.S. (Although Elijah is the sect's leader, in recent years he has been overshadowed by his palace guard, the national Fruit of Islam.) The Muslims also own several planes in Chicago. This communications network was not set up for criminal purposes, of course, but members of the Muslim Mob have had access to it and have sometimes been able to use it to evade arrest.

A STREET SOURCE says the Philadelphia Mosque has pledged a "very, very large amount of money" to send to Chicago as a gift to Elijah Muhammad for Founder's Day, which is next February, and police are concerned about how the Muslims will come up with the money. The extravagant present is deemed necessary at this time because Philadelphia recently tumbled from the good graces of the hierarchy in Chicago. The Muslims were able to build their national operation by moving discreetly and keeping off police blotters and out of the newspapers, but Philadelphia Muslims gave the national movement more bad publicity in the past two years than they experienced since their founding in 1930.

First there was the Club Harlem Atlantic City shoot-out of April 1972 in which most of the 11 persons hit in the cross-fire were innocent bystanders. The dust had hardly settled from that when on June 8th, 1973, Major Coxson and his stepdaughter were murdered in his swank Cherry Hill home. His common-law wife, Lois Luby, and her son Toro were seriously wounded. Sam Christian is suspected by police as having been in the four-man hit squad.

Coxson was a colorful black wheeler-dealer who only a couple of

years ago was the voice of illicit activity in the Philadelphia area. "The Maje" was a versatile man who could reach out and tap the services of the old Black Mafia hit men, swing financing from 52nd Street, con car dealers, collect athletes and entertainers, snow bankers and politicians and conduct business with the New York mob. The Maje was never a member of the old black syndicate, and when the Muslim Mob started running the action he didn't want to join them, either. He was his own man who didn't need anybody and took everybody, even his close chum, former heavyweight champ Muhammad Ali. Coxson talked Ali into letting him buy the furnishings for Ali's Cherry Hill home and then told Ali they cost twice what the Major actually paid, pocketing the difference for himself.

"We had Coxson under very active investigation," says U.S. Attorney E.J. Curran. "You might say we were just inches away from indicting him." Fat chance. Coxson knew how to stay out of jail in the clutch: he was a grade-A stool pigeon. He would trade live bodies to the law and in return they would let him stay on the street—a good trade, considering that Coxson's crimes were non-violent and often against persons who themselves were hunting a fast buck. One assistant district attorney now in private practice built a reputation on the small fry Coxson fed him. The assistant DA was so grateful that he maintained a close personal friendship with Coxson up until the Major died.

Slowly but surely, Coxson was being nudged out of the picture as the Muslim Mob began calling the turns on the Philly crime scene. Coxson's muscle men got "religion." The 52nd Street operators had been given a choice by the Muslim Mob: "Come in out of the rain or get locked out in the cold." They came in. For two years prior to his murder Coxson was being systematically stripped of his power. The Muslim Mob did this for two reasons: first, he was a non-Muslim whom they couldn't trust because of his free-wheeling personality and second, his easy and influential movement in the white power structure made him suspect to many Muslims. But they tolerated him, and they tolerated the ocean of ink the media gave him.

The Muslim Mob tolerated Coxson because they needed his New York drug contacts and, early in the game, his quick access to cash from the white mob loan sharks. In time, though, the Mobsters themselves met

and cultivated Coxson's New York connections and they were able to bankroll their own narcotics. Coxson had just about run out of green stamps.

There was only one more way Coxson could be of use to them. The Muslim goal, here and in other cities, has always been political power, not mere material possessions. They decided Coxson should run for Mayor of Camden. In retrospect, it was a preposterous notion. But last spring Coxson, the Muslims and even some cops in Camden gave Coxson a long-shot chance in a head-to-head bout with Angelo Errichetti. Anything can happen in politics, particularly if a lot of muscle and money is on one side. The Coxson campaign was heavily financed by old pals on 52nd Street, with a little urging from the Muslim Mob overlords, and 50 to 40 of the Mob's soldiers went across the river to keep an eye on the investment.

However, six splinter candidates jumped into the race and dipped votes out of Coxson's well. Poppy Sharp, leader of the Black People's Unity Movement, publicly denounced Coxson as a "carpetbagger" who had come over to suck Camden dry. Sharp was soon joined by other key black figures who swung over to Errichetti. And Errichetti himself fielded a powerful grass-roots juggernaut.

On May 8th Errichetti crushed Coxson—his nearest rival—by 15,716 votes to 3,746. The Muslim Mob's hopes to establish a power base in Camden, from which to direct criminal activity for the East Coast, were dashed.

What the Muslim Mob didn't know was that even if Coxson had won, he intended to be his own man. Police say that during the campaign he had secretly lined up black gunmen from the nearby towns of Glassboro, Swedesboro, Salem and Franklin Township—gunmen he would need if and when the time came to break from the Mob.

When Coxson lost the election he lost his usefulness to the Muslim Mob. The end came when he made another bid for a fast buck, this time in a league that wouldn't make allowances for his winning personality. The white mob in New York had sent a large shipment of heroin to Philadelphia, but before it could reach the Muslim Mob here, the courier was robbed by some black independents. Coxson told the New York people that he could find out who took their stuff but it would cost them \$500,000. Coxson went to the Muslim Mob's enforcement arm and subcontracted the job

for \$200,000. Some were the loss of commercial value. In May the cops reportedly caught up to two of the top off artists and left them slaughtered on a Camden street. The white mob was furious. This wasn't what they contracted to have done. All Coxson was supposed to do was find these guys, the New York mob knew how to take it from there. Now not only were they unable to get their heroin back but adverse publicity was stirred up as well. The New York mob washed its hands of Coxson and refused to pay him a penny. Unfortunately Coxson still owed the Muslim Mob's hit squad \$200,000.

For a week or more Coxson made a half-hearted effort to raise the money around town but he knew it was no use, he was a walking dead man. He had nothing left to offer the Muslim Mob except excuses, and they wouldn't accept that from their own members, let alone a fringe operator like Coxson. After his execution, Muhammad Ali, his long time pal and a Muslim—told the press:

Coxson was a good associate of mine, not a true friend. The Koran preaches that only a Muslim can be true friends of another Muslim, and Coxson was not a Muslim.

The other job botched by the Philadelphia Muslim Mob was in Washington, last January 18th, when seven Hanafi (Orthodox) Muslims were slain in the home donated to the Hanafi sect by one of its members, basketball star Kareem Abdul Jabbar (formerly Lew Alcindor). On August 15th, seven Philadelphians were indicted for the murders. Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, leader of the 1,000 member Washington sect, charged that the killers were after him because of letters he had sent to Muslim ministers denouncing the Black Muslims and Elijah Muhammad as false prophets.

MALCOLM X WAS ONCE one of Elijah Muhammad's trusted lieutenants until he broke away to set up his own Mosque. Malcolm X—who was largely responsible for the conversion of Cassius Clay to Muhammad Ali—experienced a turning point in his spiritual life when he visited the Middle East. When Malcolm X went to Mecca he saw in the great mosque there worshipping people of all colors and races. All men praying as brothers and following the Teachings of Allah. Shortly after he split away from Elijah Muhammad (many of whose own followers didn't know the sacred teachings of the Koran from a traffic

nated. That was in 1965.

Philadelphia circles of Malcolm X claim he never was "turned" because he rejected the stereotypes and white devil theories. They say that had Malcolm X lived, he would have destroyed Elijah and his phony movement because the truth was on the side of Malcolm and Elijah and his followers could not have long stood up under this truth. Because there was no place else to go some of Malcolm's followers went over to Elijah who disdainfully refers to them as "five percenters" (i.e. not with Elijah 100%). Many believe these "five percenters" are simply biding their time. Elijah is in very frail health and has chronic asthma. When he does pass on there could be ferocious internecine warfare. Besides the very substantial financial assets, the nationwide Muslim membership is estimated at 100,000. The stakes are high.

THE BREAK FOR POLICE in the Washington case came when one of the suspects made a deal. It was reported that James "Bubbles" Price, 23, had been supplying the Feds with information since June. That is when FBI agents took him out of the Philly prison system and removed him to an undisclosed location. In return for his cooperation Price had been promised a "new identity." They had better also promise him plastic surgery.

Price is wanted locally for the slaying last June of a Southwest Philadelphia junk dealer, a 1969 holdup rape and an armed robbery last May. This means that even if Price beats the federal charges, there is still a good chance he could do time on the local charges. And if he is sent to jail, the Muslim Mob will easily be able to lay hands on him. Its influence in the prisons is well documented.

One Black Muslim who was well aware of that influence was Warren Hall, a 25-year-old Philadelphian who found himself in the middle of a Muslim vs. Muslim vs. police shoot-out in Baton Rouge in early January 1972. The Louisiana gunfight left two blacks and two sheriff's deputies dead and 34 persons wounded. Fight young blacks including three from Chicago and one from Los Angeles were arrested. They were charged with murder and held on \$500,000 bond each. In the ensuing questioning Hall turned state's evidence. But he must have had severe second thoughts about it, because no sooner had he finished cooperating than he wrote a note in his jail cell. The guards found

the rate minutes after they cut him down. He had been talking with the boss. In the end he said he would rather die on his own terms than be killed after he went into the prison.

According to at least one guard at Holmesburg, the situation is not entirely different there.

"I used to love my job," said the guard. "Now I mark the calendar each day and say, 'Well, that's another day toward retirement.' The Muslims have close order drill and practice karate. All I and the other guards can do is see that they go in and come out of their cells at the right time."

Warden Richard Burke—warden since last May—said the martial arts and close-order drill are no longer permitted in the prison. "They have tried it, but we stopped it," he said. He added though that Colibek D is entirely Black Muslim. "We don't plan it that way, but over a period of time prisoners coming in would ask to be put with other Black Muslims. There are two other Muslim sects here but they make no such requests and are scattered through the prison population."

The invisible government which rules the inmate population at Holmesburg is headed by Clarence Fowler, a thin, solemn-faced captain in the Fruit of Islam. "Nothing goes down without his say-so," said one black Fowler, who had no prior police record, was convicted of the 1970 shooting death of Dr. Clarence Smith, a beloved minister of Wayland Baptist Church in North Philly for 25 years. Two nattily dressed men had forced their way into his home while he was eating lunch and shot him twice in the chest at point blank range.

Next to Dr. Smith's body, detectives said they found a neatly-typed holdup note. The case was, and is, listed as a robbery homicide. But police say Dr. Smith had \$102 in his pockets when they found his body, and street people insist the killing was an execution.

The Muslim Mob's extortion drive in South Philly is being made by some of the younger and more ambitious members. Just as the Cosa Nostra has its young men who think the 'Mus-tache Pates' from the old country moved too slow and didn't cover enough ground, the Muslim Mob has its "young hot bloods." Some of them have been in the Mosque only a few months and already they want to take the whole town. The vigorous recruitment of the Muslim Mob may have filled out the ranks and brought independent pushers and hitmen under their control, but it did away with

the old, established power. The new power is in the hands of the young men who are not yet old enough to be called 'Pates'.

There are a few old-timers still around, but they are not the main force.

Even with the old-timers, details of the situation are murky. The men, however, are looking for a way out and the police are looking for a way in. It comes right in the middle of the war and Erie. It is a war that the internal security unit of the city is not immediately detect. We have become slack of jaw and could take remedial measures. The swelter of new troops are too big to keep track of now.

The Feds and the local police have learned no secrets from the war in the last six weeks. They are not known in the previous six years.

Yet law enforcement officials still seem to be a long way from finding a dent in the black crime syndicate, either here or nationally. First, they are nowhere near infiltrating the syndicate. It would take thousands to penetrate the upper echelons. The Philadelphia police department is not manning the line.

Then there is the matter of inter-agency coordination. Not to investigate has irrationally been an area of fragmented intelligence and petty cooperation between city, state and Feds. In the last three months the FBI, the IRS and one special unit of the police department and the DA's office have set down to draw up a plan to go after the syndicate. But the multitude of other agencies are still at loose ends. One reason is the very onerous fact that the agencies rarely communicate with one another. Some agencies are jealous of their own information and want to make it the Philadelphia Glory Bust.

The small outlying police departments are riddled out in the cold on intelligence and communication. Top organized crime figures—black and white—have a view for years there was safety in moving to a small suburban community where the small forces could not handle the power or big city intelligence outsiders to keep tabs on them.

Six months ago a Philadelphia law enforcement agency had made information that a big drug conference had been slated for the town. No resort area of the Philadelphia area. The police had been told that the New Jersey and Pennsylvania law enforcement agencies were going to handle the conference.

Feds were covering it and they thought so. And the white cops thought we were covering it. When it wound up they held the meeting and nobody was covering."

Until the Muslim Mobsters themselves, with their new recruits started getting loose-lipped, it was virtually impossible to wheedle information out of the usual informants.

"You can question a witness (about Mob activity) only up to a certain point, and then fear takes over," says one Philadelphia cop.

The Mobsters must rely on fear because they don't seem to have the support or the respect of the black community. The blacks know. After a couple hundred years' experience, the average black can sense a zapper coming a mile off. They even criticize the legitimate Muslim businesses.

"You go into one of their (Muslim) places and it's worse than whitey," said one young black. "They say, 'Hey, boy, you can't smoke in here. Hey, get the hell off this corner, this is a business. Hey, don't use that kind of language around here.'"

The rip-off of blacks by blacks is much more pervasive than the obvious loss of money by the victims or the loss to a neighborhood of an extortion-bled grocery that closes down.

There is also a subtle but powerful constriction on any legitimate agency or program aimed at aiding the community. Leaders of these agencies operate unmolested only so long as they acquiesce in the existence of the black syndicate. So the deluge of drugs continues through the black community. And the extortion, beatings and killings go on. And anyone who wants to attack the root causes of this crime had best keep his mouth shut.

Most of the silence from politicians can be attributed either to ignorance or indifference. But informed sources—black and white—maintain that persons high in government have been bought off or brought into the black syndicate. How could the Muslim Mob gain control of a large segment of the city unless it was well-wired politically?

IN RECENT MONTHS Baptist and Methodist ministers in the city are said to have received "blood letters" which ordered them to ante up financial tribute. Sometimes the Muslim Mob doesn't go to this bother and a Mob soldier may simply take it upon himself to saunter into a church during the service and walk out with the

collection point.

This collection station—the church—is mostly solicited for pocket change and for psychological leverage over the black community. The real money is in shaking down merchants and numbers writers, black and white. Whenever possible Muslim Mob enforcers will try to sugar coat the extortion pill for the white merchant or numbers writer by telling him the weekly cut required is "to feed and clothe poor people in the black community." Or it is for some charity drive or community project whose name was thought up only hours earlier. The Mobsters don't try this with the blacks, they shake down. The blacks know better.

In September of this year the Muslim Mob visited a white store owner at 19th and South. They pulled guns and took \$500 with the promise they would be back each week for money. The merchant was terrified and closed his store. The ultimate victim of such departures, of course, is the black community that frequented the store.

In the last three months police have conceded that a number of holdup-homicides are now being re-evaluated as "possible assassinations of store owners who would not come across with money." The executions were staged to appear as robberies run amuck. One such case under investigation is the white store owner murdered on South Street two months ago. A big extortion push started in South Philly a few months ago and merchants and numbers writers one after another have caved in. The Muslim Mob has become confident and brazen. Maybe too brazen. They may be just about to cross swords with the Bruno Family.

In September four Muslim Mob soldiers from the 20th and Carpenter area paid a call on "Black Pat," a white numbers writer with a mixed clientele. Pat went to old friends in the white Mafia and told them about the extortion attempt and one of the brothers, Tony, hit the ceiling. "You pay them one goddam dime and there'll be six dead niggers on your doorstep the next morning," Tony said. The white Mafiosi may have written off the narcotics business, but they are not going to let anyone cut in on their numbers business. The incident at Black Pat's may have been the first skirmish in a war between the white and black mobs.

And if that war heats up, Philadelphia could well become organized crime's bloodiest battlefield.

But The Mafia Isn't Sweating

By Jim Riggio

A FEW MONTHS AGO, Pasquale Monzelli, a short, paunchy man with a hawk-like nose, was sitting at the bar in the Caravan Hotel at 15th and Catharine, one of his favorite haunts in South Philadelphia's black ghetto. It was a place where he could enjoy a few drinks with his black friends and the main drop for his thriving numbers business in the black neighborhood.

The 57-year-old Monzelli's liberal attitude toward integration earned him the dubious title of "Black Pat" a number of years ago and considerably weakened his connections with the Italian Mob. Most of the Mob's members were not quite as liberal as Monzelli when it came to mixing, even when it was strictly business.

Pasquale Monzelli became an independent operator, a man on his own, without protection. But even though traveling in mixed company cost him some friends and severed a lot of connections, Monzelli found that black was beautiful when it came to raking in the money from numbers bets.

Recently, however, Monzelli discovered the price of brotherhood has skyrocketed. The going rate for Pasquale Monzelli is \$700 a week.

While Monzelli was mixing a little business and pleasure at the Caravan Hotel one day this summer, he was paid a visit by a squad of black enforcers. It wasn't exactly unexpected. During the preceding weeks, the enforcers learned the identity of four of Monzelli's black writers, the guys who took the numbers bets from old black ladies on street corners, and they put the squeeze on them.

Monzelli knew it was only a matter of time until they called on him. They knew where to find him, either at the Caravan or the Wander Inn Bar at 18th and Federal, another of his favorite hangouts. Monzelli had been working the ghetto for years without any real trouble. But times have changed. He was now on the Muslim Mob's turf. And he had no protection.

The enforcers told Monzelli that they would be stopping by once a week to collect their fee—\$700. They didn't even offer him the choice of paying the protection money or getting out of their territory. Monzelli said that between the money he paid out for hits, the money he paid the cops and the protection money they wanted, he wouldn't have any left over for himself. He said he would have to go out of business.

No, the enforcers said. Monzelli would stay in business. Or he would be dead.

The men who have been extorting \$700 a week from Pasquale Monzelli belong to a new black crime syndicate, a small but well disciplined—and ruthless—army of Black Muslim converts.

Pasquale Monzelli wasn't the first white numbers operator shaken down by the Muslim Mob. And chances are he won't be the last. Every white numbers operation in the border neighborhoods west of Broad Street in South Philly is a potential target for extortion, a source of cash to finance the Muslim Mob's lucrative narcotics business.

The situation is explosive enough to trigger the first major gangland war in Philadelphia in more than 35 years. The Muslim Mob against the Mafia.

FOR ALMOST FOUR DECADES since the bloody Lanza War of the '30s, Philadelphia's Mafia has been considered one of the most non-violent mobs in the country. After the old bosses put down an insurgency led by the seven renegade Lanza brothers, they then made peace with the Jewish and Irish mobs. It was decided that everyone could make more money by working in peaceful coexistence. Disputes were settled with mathematics instead of machine guns.

When Marco Reginelli, the Camden-based boss who controlled most of the racket operations in South Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania, died in 1956, the territory was divided between two men who adhered to the same basic non-violent philosophy.

At the time, Michele Maggio, the late founder of M. Maggio Company at 11th and Washington Avenue, one of the largest cheese and dairy products concerns on the East Coast, was the most respected elder statesman downtown. When a decision had to be reached, his word was usually the deciding factor. Maggio didn't want either of his sons to step into the spotlight. Besides, they had more than enough to do with their time—running the family's multi-million-dollar legitimate business. Instead, he chose his son Peter's wife, brother Angelo Bruno, and brother Reginelli's top lieutenant, Felix "Skinny Kaze" DeTullio to run the show.

DeTullio, a mob favorite who is credited with putting out four of the seven renegade Lanza brothers and the

the insurgency of the '30s, primarily the South Jersey operation. Bruno took care of the Philadelphia business.

Like both men, especially DeFulio, would resort to force if necessary, they also shared the view that war was insanely costly in terms of lives and wasted energy. The other members of the Mob found this philosophy easy to take because it allowed everyone to grow fat with the revenue from gambling and loansharking operations, the Mob's staffs of life.

THE UNDISPUTED TURF of the old Mafia lies east of Broad Street in South Philadelphia, sprawling out from the original Italian settlement in Philadelphia around the 9th Street market. It's a cultural enclave that hasn't really changed since the turn of the century when the waves of immigrants began rolling in.

There are several small pockets of blacks east of Broad, as well as a Lebanese community around 10th and Ellsworth and a few other ethnic concentrations. The dwindling Jewish population in South Philadelphia runs between 7th and 4th Streets, from Tasker south. And the Irish and Poles have been entrenched in the waterfront neighborhoods along 2nd Street and Front Street. But the heart of this densely populated neighborhood belongs to the Italians, the children and grandchildren of immigrants from Sicily and Calabria. This is Little Italy.

The west side of Broad Street is divided in half, racially.

The large black ghetto is bounded roughly by South Street on the north, 26th Street to the west and in the south, the border starts at Federal, then dips and weaves in a southwesterly direction along Tasker, Morris and Moore Streets.

South of this line is the predominantly Italian 48th Ward. And west on 26th Street are the Irish strongholds of Grays Ferry, Schuylkill and Devil's Pocket.

In all of these neighborhoods racket activities like numbers, bookmaking and loansharking flourished for decades. In the non-Italian neighborhoods, the action was handled by independents who worked with the Mob, but could never become part of it because of their bloodlines. The Irish and black numbers writers, for example, would edge off their overplays (all the bets they couldn't back financially) to the Mafia-controlled numbers banks on the east side of Broad Street.

There were other services the old Greaser Mob offered the independents. For a price, of course. They could, for example, provide the necessary protection—police, political or, occasionally, muscle—to stay in operation. But this was strictly business. The relationship with the independents didn't include, for any price, the fierce loyalty the Mob offered its members and vice versa.

Even the independent Italian numbers operators on the west side of Broad were considered outsiders by the old Mafiosi. There was a greater allegiance to these men, of course, than to the blacks or Irish. But their connections were much weaker than those who operated in the heart of Little Italy.

Yet, all things considered, everyone worked well together for years, prospering and growing fat in a peaceful climate where businessmen could devote all their energies to making money and enjoying the good life the money bought for them. It was a hell of a lot better than constantly watching over their shoulders for rivals with guns.

Then the Muslim Mob started hitting the white numbers guys on the west side of Broad Street.

In 1966, SKINNY RAZOR DIB and Angelo Bruno assumed control of the entire operation, although he ran the

show like a loose federation. Only when the individual members were in a complete state of chaos did they attend to their own business.

Most of the Mob's members and associates liked Bruno's *laissez-faire* attitude, which allowed them to employ their own initiative when it came to making a buck.

Bruno, for instance, preferred that none of his people get involved with the narcotics racket. And he let them know of his distaste for drugs, whether it was using or selling the stuff. But there was no automatic punishment for those who went against his wishes. To the contrary, some of his closest friends and business associates couldn't pass up a chance to enter the lucrative field. Hunchback Harry Riccobene was one, for example, but he ended up getting sent away for a long prison term in 1959 after he got caught.

Ironically, it may have been Bruno's refusal to allow his organization to take over the narcotics trade that ultimately led to the pending confrontation with the Muslim racketeers.

The major drug trafficking in Philadelphia is controlled by blacks with strong connections with the Mafia families in New York who bring the big shipments of heroin and cocaine into the U.S. and then send it out on consignment to operators in cities across the country.

The old Black Mafia, based around the 52nd Street Strip in West Philadelphia, bankrolled their narcotics business by setting up and maintaining their own numbers operations in the black neighborhoods. To take the play away from the white mob, the black numbers banks began offering higher payoff odds than the downtown Mafia banks. In West Philly, the black banks are paying 600-to-1 while the white mob in South Philly is still working with a 400-to-1 rate. Some of the white border operations with a mixed clientele, like Jimmy Singleton's operation in Grays Ferry, are trying to meet the new competition by increasing their ante to 500-to-1.

However, when the old black mob went Muslim, they decided there was an easier way to raise the money to buy narcotics shipments from the New York families. They just extorted it from the white numbers operators, who certainly couldn't go to the police. The ones working on the fringes of the Italian Mob.

"The trouble is there's no strong organization like in the old days," says one Italian numbers operator on the west side of Broad. "There's no one who can give the order to straighten the spades out."

As early as 1967, there was some grumbling about Angelo Bruno's low-key style. Most of the Mob's members and associates agreed that it was far easier, and much less nerve-racking, to work in a quiet atmosphere than one that was constantly being disrupted by gunshots and adverse newspaper publicity about gangland killings like in New York City and Boston. Publicity brought on heat from the local and federal authorities and that was anti-productive as far as business was concerned.

Nonetheless, it was felt that Bruno's aversion to violence sometimes encouraged others to take matters into their own hands. Some of the old members believed, for instance, that Bruno should have settled the dispute between the warring factions who were struggling for power in the Mob-controlled Teamsters Local 107 before it erupted into a public shootout on Spring Garden Street.

However, Bruno was still the boss and a man who demanded respect. So those who occasionally had misgivings about his soft-sell approach kept their feelings to themselves.

Bruno preferred that none of his people get involved with narcotics. But there was no punishment for those who did.

DESPITE ANGELO BRUNO'S LOW PROFILE the authorities were determined to put him out of action. In 1970 Bruno was sentenced to an indeterminate term in a New Jersey state prison for contempt of court. Bruno had been summoned before a statewide grand jury probing organized crime in the Garden State to answer questions about mob activities. Not that for a moment anyone thought Bruno would surrender anything but name, rank and serial number. Like all of the old-line Mob members, Bruno strictly observed the Code of Silence. But the authorities had found a new and effective weapon against the Mafia: Immunity. It was like using income tax evasion to put Al Capone away when they couldn't nail him for things like murder.

Bruno was offered immunity from prosecution for anything he discussed before the grand jury. Of course, he declined and was jailed for the duration of the grand jury which could have been forever if the authorities wanted to keep him behind bars. Or until he decided to cooperate.

A year passed with Bruno sitting in Yardville State Correctional Institution along with a growing number of North Jersey mob figures who were equally close mouthed. During the summer months Bruno's people began negotiating a deal with friendly politicians to have the ailing boss freed on medical grounds. The last thing the Mob wanted at this point was an outbreak of trouble that would draw the attention of the press.

But that's exactly what they got. A South Jersey mobster named Nick D'Andrea started acting out a role right out of a 1940s gangster movie. A couple of underlings got out of line and their cars were mysteriously blown up, just like in the old days when Frank Nitti and Elliot Ness were banging heads. No one was ever charged with the bombings which fortunately didn't claim any lives. But D'Andrea was considered a prime suspect by the police.

Even though the South Philly Italian Mob was financing many of D'Andrea's operations like his booming loan-shark business, it didn't care for the way he dramatized his displeasure with subordinates.

One day D'Andrea's chauffeur and bodyguard, a guy who went by the name of Jimmy Ross, was found shot in the head behind the wheel of his car. The car was parked on the building site where one of D'Andrea's construction companies was working. There were no more bombings after that.

D'Andrea was finally convicted of income tax evasion and sentenced to five years in federal prison. He appealed earlier this year and then applied for bail pending the outcome of the legal maneuver. Bail was set at \$100,000. The only trouble was that D'Andrea had had serious financial troubles ever since the Feds started cracking down on his operations which included an East Coast construction fraud racket.

D'Andrea's closest associate, Harry D'Ascenzo, a former Philadelphia policeman who switched teams, went to the downtown Mob and pleaded D'Andrea's case, asking that they put up his bail money. To be exact, D'Ascenzo went to Frankie Sindone, one of the most powerful and feared members of the Mob, the man who ran the Organization's loanshark division which financed many of D'Andrea's activities.

The FBI and the Philadelphia police were tipped off about the pending deal and staked out Cabana Steaks, a

sandwich shop at 10th and Moyamensing Avenue in South Philly, a business operated by Sindone. The meeting between Sindone and D'Ascenzo was scheduled to take place there.

When the meeting broke, the federal agents grabbed Sindone and D'Ascenzo. They had search warrants which they hoped would lead them to the bail money and stymie the deal. The agents came up with zero. Their disappointment turned to frustration when they later learned that the money was hidden in an old car parked in front of the steak shop.

The aging Bruno, plagued with failing health, fared better. He was released from prison this year on the grounds that his ailments required the constant attention of physicians. For all intents and purposes, the weary and sick Bruno is as inactive in the Mob's businesses as when he was in jail.

A small group of his closest associates is continuing to oversee the operations.

The front man, the guy who was active on the streets until his recent jailing, was Phil Testa, considered by the authorities, who have a penchant for titles and labels, to be Bruno's underboss. The 49-year-old Testa, once Bruno's driver and bodyguard who has a face which goes well with his fierce reputation, rose to high standing upon the death of Ignazio Denaro. The Calabria-born Denaro was a Black Hand from the old country and one of the original members of the Greaser Mob in South Philadelphia. Denaro died of natural causes in 1970.

But very much behind the scenes, away from the business going on in the streets, is Giuseppe Rugnetta, the elder statesman of the Mob—the man whose opinion is respected, perhaps, more than anyone's else's, including Angelo Bruno.

The 76-year-old Rugnetta was born in Sinopoli, Calabria, and is known to his intimates by a number of names, including Joe the Boss, Joe the Greaser, Don Joe, or simply The Old Man.

The inconspicuous, quiet-living grandfather has had few serious brushes with the law throughout his long career. His only arrests date back more than a half-century, when he was convicted of carrying a concealed deadly weapon and aggravated assault and battery by shooting Rugnetta's brother Savino; however, was shot to death in 1928. There were ten bullet holes in his body when it was found by police.

Rugnetta, whose word is tantamount to law for years, operated the South Philadelphia Grille at 12th and Mercu Streets, a favorite eating and meeting place for the Mob. He owns considerable real estate in South Philadelphia, including the property at 934 Snyder Avenue, Angelo Bruno's home.

Others in the top echelon include Anthony Charles Rosano, a 53-year-old loanshark and gambling operator whose chiseled Latin good looks earned him the nickname of "Pretty Boy Chaz" and Alfred "Freddy" Iezzi, one of the few important members who have a perfectly clean police record ever since two minor offenses were expunged from the books. The 62-year-old Iezzi's main illicit business is loansharking. On the legitimate side, he owns several taverns. Iezzi was once a partner (continued on page 225)

with Skinny Razor in the Friendly Bar at 8th and Washington Avenue, a favorite haunt of the Mob and he had a substantial financial interest in Atlantic City's famous 300 Club.

But the two fastest rising and most powerful men in the Organization today are Frank "Chickie" Narducci and Frank Sindone.

The stocky 42-year-old Narducci who has more of a flair for sharp clothes, flashy cars and nightlife than most of the older members has had an extremely rapid rise to the top. Just a few years back, he was Bruno's driver, the job once held by Phil Testa.

In 1967 while Narducci was serving a term in Lewisburg federal prison on a gambling rap Bruno paid his wife \$75 a week.

After his release Bruno gave Narducci a memorable Christmas gift in 1969. At a very private celebration at the Buckeye Social Club on South 8th Street, Bruno conducted services at which Narducci was inducted as a full-fledged member with all the rights, privileges and respect afforded the other proven veterans.

Narducci's main business interests are loansharking and gambling, both numbers and bookmaking. His record of 23 arrests (21 times for gambling violations) is fair testimony to that. His headquarters is located in a private dwelling at 1214 S. 7th Street. No one actually lives in the house, but it is used as a clubhouse of sorts. Narducci used to run a high-stakes poker game on the second floor of the house, but it was knocked off by the Philadelphia police.

Narducci made headlines last year when he and nine of his workers were arrested by federal agents for running an illegal gambling operation. The arrests came as a result of evidence gathered from wiretaps on Narducci's phones. However, a controversy ensued over the legality of the wiretaps which were authorized personally by then-US Attorney General John Mitchell. Finally Judge Edward Blake ruled the taped evidence as inadmissible and the cases were thrown out. The Justice Department is currently working to have them reopened.

Francesco Gaetano Sindone is 45 years old, stands an even six feet tall and weighs a trim 180 pounds. He looks mean. He is mean.

One day Sindone walked into a store owned by another important member of the Mob who was discussing legitimate business with an outsider at the time. Sindone pulled the

guy asked me to go in for a few minutes. In a Sunday walked out. When the other had returned to his first visitor, the guy asked who the hard muscled, stone-faced visitor was. Then he added "Christ that guy gave me the shivers."

The mob guy shrugged and said, "He gives *you* the shivers? He gives *me* the shivers."

In 1950, while serving in the U.S. Army Sindone was caught trying to smuggle heroin into the country. He was doing it for an influential member of the Mob who had decided to start his own little drug business on the side, despite the Mob's general disfavor toward dealing in narcotics.

But there was something about young Frankie Sindone that the old dons liked. He didn't talk. Sindone took the four-year sentence without so much as a word about the people he was working for. When he was released in 1954, he was set up in a little loansharking and numbers operation. Occasionally Sindone was called on for other assignments. For the next dozen years his reputation grew, as well as his standing with the Mob.

By 1970 Francesco Gaetano Sindone was listed as a ranking member of the Mob's "Rule Group," along with Bruno Testa, Riccobene, Frank Monte and Raymond "Long John" Mortorano. This select committee made all the financial decisions regarding the investment of Mob money.

Ultimately Sindone became in charge of the Mob's loansharking operation and the financing of business deals with fringe elements or even complete outsiders.

THE WORD WAS OUT this summer that the federal authorities, who were involved in a major crackdown on the Mob, were getting ready to nail Testa with the same weapon they used against Bruno and the others: immunity. But by the time the federal agents were ready to serve the subpoena on Testa to appear before the grand jury, Testa had disappeared. The conclusion was that Testa had skipped town, possibly the country, to avoid the inevitable.

Testa had gone that route before. He was one of the first mob figures jailed for not accepting immunity in 1966. He was so tight-lipped, in fact, that he didn't even talk to his cellmate for the entire year he spent in prison.

While most of the search was being conducted away from Philadelphia, a small squad of agents was routinely assigned to stake out Testa's home at 2117 Porter Street around the clock.

town and visit his home. It was an outside shot.

Around 2 OC on a hot August morning, a bleary-eyed agent noticed a light flash on the first floor of the darkened house. He crept up to the house, waving his fellow agents on and peeked through a slight opening in the drapes which shrouded the front window. He saw a man in a robe walking into the kitchen.

"This is the FBI," the agent yelled through the front door mail slot. "We're serving you with a subpoena!"

With that, he slipped the subpoena through the mail slot and Phil Testa was had.

It seems that Testa had never left town. He had never left his house, for that matter. For more than a month, he stayed upstairs. All his food was brought to him by friends and relatives. That morning, Testa woke from his sleep with a terrible thirst. So he went downstairs to sneak a drink of ice water from his refrigerator. Carelessly, he slipped on the light switch, thinking no one would pay any attention to it.

On the morning of August 22nd, Phil Testa stood before federal judge Louis Bechtel and was given one more chance to answer a list of questions prepared by the U.S. Justice Department. As he did before a federal grand jury earlier, Testa answered the first question perfectly.

"My name's Philip Testa," he said.

After that, it was the Fifth Amendment and 18 months in prison.

The jailing of Testa, for all intents and purposes, left the Mob in the control of the Young Turks, Sindone and Narducci. Neither are men who will allow themselves to be pushed around. Both will retaliate out of pure instinct.

And both are aware of what's happening on the other side of Broad Street, where the Muslim Mob is shaking down the white numbers writers. They don't like it, but they're not getting involved because it's not *their* people. So far the Muslim Mob hasn't stepped onto the Italian Mob's turf. But if they do, with men like Sindone and Narducci in power, there has to be violent trouble.

There's a confident air on the east side of Broad.

"If they come into my neighborhood," says one street writer who turns his action into Sindone's bank, "there'll be six dead niggers and it'll be all over."

No. It won't be all over. The Muslim Mob could come back and dynamite a whole block. Then it will be

open warfare

SIX MONTHS AGO two white men were walking hurriedly toward Broad Street when they were stopped by a group of blacks near 16th and Fitzwater. The two white men were beaten severely, robbed and warned to stay out of the neighborhood. The incident was never reported to the police. Officially.

The victims were Joseph "Pepe" Fanelli, a 61-year old numbers writer and a guy named Lombardi who works for Fanelli. They had just picked up their operations daily receipts from the black street writers who work for their bank. The Muslim Mob got a total of more than \$1,800 from Fanelli and Lombardi.

It's theorized that Fanelli and Lombardi were beaten and robbed because their operation is based on the east side of Broad Street and they haven't been paying the Muslim Mob.

Fanelli's partner in the numbers business is 52-year-old Ralph Patrone, who operates a grocery store near 8th and South. Most of their clientele in the numbers business are black.

Patrone, a 240-pound blob of a man with a record of 87 lottery arrests since 1938, can expect very little sympathy from the Mob if for no other reason than the fact that his second wife is a black woman. If Patrone wants to survive, he'll have to make his own deal with the Muslim Mob, and it probably won't be such a good deal for him since he has little bargaining power.

But the whites aren't the only numbers operators to feel the Muslim Mob squeeze.

Carl Robinson for example is a black operator who ran most of the action in the 17th Police District in South Philadelphia and a good chunk of West Philadelphia. Robinson had no real affiliations, but he worked closely with the Italian Mob, giving them his surplus action; the bets he couldn't back himself. Robinson was a source of tremendous income to the Italian Mob's banks.

Robinson was convicted of lottery violations a year ago and sentenced to prison. Just before he surrendered himself to begin his term, he was hit by the Muslim Mob.

At gunpoint, several Muslim Mob enforcers led Robinson to his home and a cache of nearly \$50,000 in cash. Needless to say, Robinson was \$30,000 poorer when they left.

Carl Robinson will be released from prison soon. He has brass, and it's a good bet he'll try to recapture his old

business. More than likely, he'll go to the Italian Mob he worked with so closely for years; the people he gave a lot of lucrative business to, and ask their help. He may just get it.

THERE'S AN UNEASY QUIET hanging over South Philadelphia's gangland like a funeral shroud.

On the west side of Broad Street in the border neighborhoods, the white numbers operators are quietly taking their lumps because they have no other recourse.

Over on the east side, the Organization is going about its business as usual, confident that the Muslims wouldn't dare try to muscle in. And that if they were crazy enough to try it would be over rather quickly.

There's an uneasy quiet hanging over South Philly gangland like a funeral shroud.

But there are cautious eyes watching those Organization numbers operations that do a heavy black business. Those are the most likely targets if the Muslims decide to move.

And if the Muslims do try to move one of two things will happen.

The Organization may go to New York and hire some guns. That way the local bosses would be able to show the law unsoiled hands and just shrug it off as some racial trouble, nothing more.

Or else the Organization may restructure itself under the leadership of field commanders like Frankie Sindone, men who don't like getting pushed. No longer will it be the most benevolent mob in the country. It will revert back to a militant society, ready to fight for its turf.

In the past month, things have grown strangely quiet in South Philadelphia. Maybe it's because both the Philadelphia police and the FBI have been swarming all over the place, trying to head off the brewing gang war. The white number writers say the Muslim Mob seems to be lying low. The Muslims of course aren't saying anything. It's quiet in South Philly at the moment, but everyone is nervously waiting. Both the cops and the Feds are keeping their fingers crossed. And expecting the worst.

-5-4-

Black Rackets Stealing Some Mafia Thunder

☐ Being Investigated 97-273

Whites Help Blacks

A white loan shark connected with the Russo organization is reported to have helped finance a small black narcotics operation in Asbury Park. The significance of this, investigators said, was that years ago it was unheard of for white loan sharks to lend

Three weeks ago, former state Sen. James M. Turner, who is white, was indicted on a charge of trying to fix a parole for Earl Davis, a black man who had been active in Gloucester and Camden counties and is now serving a state prison term on a bookmaking conviction.

In addition to the sporadic violence between white and black underworld figures, there has also been violence between black and black in New Brunswick, Jersey City and Newark.

Of course, there were black mobs operating in black neighborhoods well before the civil rights movement. But the drive for greater black equality in legitimate society has also served as a spur for the black racketeers, according to law enforcement officials.

Rights Movement

In the 1960s, the white-controlled lotteries — the traditional form of gambling in black neighborhoods — began to hire black runners, since whites were too conspicuous. However, the blacks began to demand higher positions of authority, along with greater salaries, and the whites slowly and grudgingly yielded to their demands.

"The temper of the times made it more practical for blacks to be on the streets and running things locally than whites," one source said.

"These racketeers were just too lucrative to risk over a matter of principle, so the white racketeers became equal-opportunity employers," he said.

PH 92-2735

The following newspaper articles furnished on b7C
November 8, 1973, by [REDACTED]
Organized Crime Unit, Philadelphia Police Department (PHPD),
reflect the existence of a "Black Mafia" organization in
Philadelphia as early as June, 1969:

RACKET LINK SOUGHT In Beating of Proben For Insurance Dept.

By JOSEPH H. TRACHTMAN
Of The Inquirer Staff

Authorities are investigating possible racket links to the savage beating of the top Pennsylvania state insurance investigator on a street in Southwest Philadelphia. The victim was David Trulli, 44, head of enforcement and chief investigator for the State Insurance Department.

Trulli confessed Thursday that he had been attacked by two men after being lured by a phone call from his South Philadelphia home on the night of May 29.

HAD 26 STITCHES

Struck repeatedly on the head, Trulli was taken to Moseley Hospital where his wounds required 26 stitches. He has been recovering at home. The attack is under investigation by State and Philadelphia police who have gone about it.

In Haverhill, Deputy Attorney General G. Antonin said he did not know Trulli was a doctor or a doctor mugging. He would not reveal any details of the case, he was a victim of a racket from investigation.

UNWILLING TO TALK

A man, who handles insurance Department matters in the Insurance Department, was reluctant to discuss the case because it was under investigation.

It is understood that Trulli was investigating the possibility of fraud or the collapse or near collapse of a number of insurance companies.

Trulli said he received a telephone call at his home from someone who told him, "We have some documents that you will be interested in."

WENT TO HOUSE

Trulli told him to come to the South Street and Cobbs Creek area. He said he drove there to the street and was approached by two men as he was walking down the street. One of the men said, "Trulli, one of the documents."

Trulli said he told them he was a doctor. They began to beat him with what he could not recall. He recalled only that

TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

"I ran away and they came after me," he said. "But my shouts drove them away."

Trulli said someone from the neighborhood was attracted by his cries and took him to the hospital where he remained overnight.

Asked about the nature of the purported documents which interested him, Trulli merely said, "I'd like to cooperate, but this is under investigation by the Philadelphia police and the State police."

GOT MANY CALLS

Philadelphia detective Leon Jannelli said Trulli told him at the hospital that he had received several mysterious telephone calls in a two-week period.

"Trulli felt he was 'set up' and beaten because of his work with the Insurance Department," the detective reported.

Trulli has been poring over photos of known hoodlums at the Police Administration Building in an attempt to identify his attackers, Jannelli said.

The detective said the Philadelphia police were not working directly with the State police on the investigation but "we agreed to exchange information."

NOT ROBBED

On the police records the attack is listed as aggravated assault and battery. Trulli was not robbed.

Investigators were believed to be working on the likelihood that Trulli's attackers were hired to frighten him off an official of one of the companies under investigation by the State Insurance Department previously had been beaten in what was taken as an attempt to silence him.

Trulli, a lawyer, has been with the State Insurance Department since October 1967. His office is in Harrisburg. He previously served in the office of the State Attorney General.

TRULLY ASSAULTED IF SOME SURELY PROVE

By DAVE RACHLER
and TOM IOX

The district attorney's office has charged that last week's gangland style beating of State Deputy Insurance Commissioner David Trulli in southwest Philadelphia was the work of the Mafia to prevent Trulli from testifying in Trulli, a 40-year-old South Philadelphia attorney and insurance state deputy attorney general, was savagely beaten with a lead pipe by two hoodlums outside his residence on Ellsworth street near Cobbs Creek parkway on the night of May 29.

He suffered head wounds and other deep lacerations in the attack.

Assistant District Attorney Richard G. Phillips said Trulli was beaten in an effort to "scare him off the witness stand in an insurance fraud case scheduled for trial this week. The case was continued when Trulli was unable to testify because of the injuries.

Phillips declined to identify the defendants or firms in the case.

"We are certain this was an attempt to obstruct justice," Phillips said. "We have definitely linked the beating to the Mafia."

First Assistant District Attorney Richard A. Sprague ordered an investigation of the Trulli beating. The probe has been under way for almost a week. The State Justice Department also is investigating the incident.

The beating has the implication that someone was trying to "work off" a key witness. Sprague said "David Trulli is one of the commonwealth's key witnesses in the prosecution of these insurance fraud cases."

TRULLY HAS WORKED closely with Phillips in a recent probe of insurance fraud in Philadelphia.

The local probe may result in additional arrests, Phillips said. Trulli, who heads the enforcement division of the State Insurance Department, was lured to the Ellsworth street residence May 29 by a telephone call to his Harrisburg office from a man who identified himself as "Frank" and said he needed the services of an attorney.

Trulli told Phillips he had also been contacted by "Frank"

about a week prior to the beating. He said that on that occasion "Frank" said he needed legal advice immediately. He told Trulli he was buying a motel in Philadelphia and needed to look over some documents.

"YOU'VE BEEN highly recommended by a Philadelphia ward leader," the caller told Trulli. "I must see you immediately. I'm leaving for Florida tomorrow."

Trulli agreed to drive in from Harrisburg for an 11 P.M. meeting that night at the Ellsworth street address.

Trulli said that when he arrived at the residence he was met outside the house by a man who asked "Are you Trulli?"

He was told that Frank's just around the corner he'll be back in a few minutes.

A short time later, a second man approached and asked Trulli if he was "the guy from the Insurance Department."

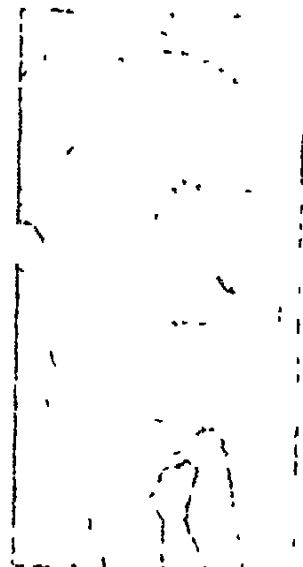
The two men then told Trulli that Frank's around the corner—come on let's take a walk.

Trulli said he refused and was jumped by the two men. One held him while the other beat him on the head with the lead pipe.

He was left bleeding and near unconscious. Trulli spent the night in Miscordia Hospital.

"WE'RE CHECKING out several leads on the identity of these two men (the assailants)," Phillips said. "There is no question that there was a 'contract' in the case. The 'contract' was for David Trulli. This is definitely the work of the Mafia."

Trulli, who joined the Insurance Department in 1967, is recovering at his home in South Philadelphia. He is not expected to return to his Harrisburg office or testify in the insurance fraud case the several weeks.



DAVID TRULLI
... was to testify

BULLETIN
FRIDAY
6-6-69

DAs Office Suspects 'Black Mafia' in Beating of Insurance Investigator

The district attorney's office said last night it believes the "Black Mafia" here was responsible for the beating May 29 of David P. Trulli, deputy state insurance commissioner. Assistant District Attorney Richard G. Phillips, who is investigating the beating, said, "We feel certain there was a 'contract' out to beat him."

Phillips said he suspects the "contract" was let by persons who are under indictment for insurance frauds which Trulli, chief investigator for the State Insurance Department, was probing.

Trulli, 40, was beaten by two Negro men, one of whom struck him in the face with a metal pipe at Cobbs Creek parkway

and Ellsworth av., near 61st st.

Face Cut, Teeth Broken

Trulli was admitted to Mercordia Hospital where 26 stitches were required to close facial wounds. He also suffered three broken teeth.

Phillips said Trulli's investigations might have upset the leaders of a Negro crime or-

ganization which the DA's office referred to as the "Black Mafia."

Phillips said Trulli had received a phone call at his Philadelphia home two weeks ago from a man who said he had information about insurance frauds. The man asked if he could see Trulli at his home.

On May 29 Trulli got a call in his Harrisburg office from a man who identified himself only as "Frank," saying he had information to give Trulli. They arranged to meet at Cobbs Creek parkway and Ellsworth st. that night, Phillips said.

Refused to Fake Walk

When Trulli arrived by auto,

a Negro man came up to him and said "Frank" would be along in a moment. Then a second man came up and tried to talk Trulli into walking around the corner.

Trulli said he would remain where he was. The second man then produced the metal pipe and began beating Trulli with it. Trulli ran, yelling for help,

and the two men fled.

A passing motorist took Trulli to the hospital.

Phillips said Trulli has been investigating frauds involving automobile insurance. He was looking into insurance companies that had gone out of business and persons who had siphoned off the assets, Phillips said.

Suspect Held in Beating Of State Commissioner

An alleged leader of the "Black Mafia" was held here last night in the beating last May 29 of David P. Trull, 49, deputy state insurance commissioner.

The suspect, Richard James, 35 of 62d st near Arch, was placed under \$50,000 bail by Municipal Judge John J. Poser for a hearing Sept. 23 on assault charges.

James, who has a record of 29 arrests dating back to 1950, was arrested last Friday in New York City by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

Warrants Extradition

He waived extradition and was returned here by Detective James Richardson, of the intelligence squad.

A warrant for James' arrest in the beating was issued June 30 by Common Pleas Court Judge Joseph L. McGlynn.

Trull, who had been investigating auto insurance frauds, was beaten with a metal pipe at Cobbs Creek Parkway and E's worth st by two men after being lured there by a telephone call to his Harrisburg office.

Trull was admitted to Misericordia Hospital where 26 stitches were required to close facial cuts.

'Contract' Given

Police said at the time they believe a "contract" had been given by the Black Mafia for the beating. They charge that James was the one who wielded the metal pipe.

Police and district attorney's office have described the Black Mafia as a loose organization of Negro hoodlums who prey on black businessmen and small-time racketeers in the Southwest and North Philadelphia areas.

James' life of crime began in 1950 when he was arrested for assault and battery with a sledgehammer, police said. He once served ten years in an Illinois prison for armed robbery.

DAILY NEWS
MONDAY
6-30-69

Warrant Reached

In Attack on Prosecutor

By DAVE RACHER and LES FULLER

The District Attorney's office is expected to obtain a warrant today for the arrest of a 34-year-old West Philadelphia man described by police as "a chieftain in the Black Mafia."

The suspect, who reportedly has a long criminal record, is wanted in connection with the gangland-style beating of State Deputy Insurance Commissioner David Trulli, a 41-year-old South Philadelphia attorney and one-time state deputy attorney general.

Trulli was savagely beaten with a lead pipe by two hoodlums outside a residence on Ellsworth st. near Cobbs Creek Parkway on the night of May 29. He was taken to Misericordia Hospital, where his wounds required 26 stitches. He also lost three teeth.

AT THE TIME of the attack, Trulli was scheduled to testify in several fraud cases here and was conducting top-secret investigations into other insurance fraud matters for the state.

Trulli's alleged attacker reportedly organized the Black Mafia in West Philadelphia.

The Black Mafia is an organization of more than 75 Negroes who are active in a variety of crimes but specialize in narcotics traffic in West Philadelphia.

District Attorney Arlen Specter has assigned Assistant D. A. Richard G. Phillips to investigate the Trulli beating because Phillips had been working with Trulli on local investigations of insurance fraud.

PHILLIPS, a friend of Trulli's, has investigated the beating in cooperation with the Police Department.

A warrant charging assault with intent to kill, aggravated assault and battery, attempt to murder and conspiracy has been prepared by the D. A.'s office and will be presented to a judge for approval by Phillips.

Phillips refused to discuss the case except to say that it "was given top priority by Mr. Specter." Specter admitted he had "a prime suspect" but also declined to give details.

"THIS WAS a most vicious and brutal crime and we did everything possible to come up with the right man," Specter said. "Mr. Trulli is a fellow

law enforcement officer and he became very concerned when a public official was beaten for no apparent reason."

Trulli, who heads the enforcement division of the State Insurance Department, has been with the department since 1967. His office is in Harrisburg and it was understood he was investigating the possibility of fraud in the collapse or near collapse of a number of insurance companies.

Fugitive in 'Beating of Proctor Held in N.Y.

FBI agents in New York have arrested James, who police traces to the beating and recaptured a suspect in the beating of David Trull, a leader of the Black Mafia, on the brutal beating news of State Deputy Insurance Commissioner David Trull, who was picked up by witnesses to clear his name. The suspect had fled Philadelphia after he was arrested and taken to New York City. At the time of his arrest, he was charged with the beating of Trull.

Richard James, 41, a reputed lieutenant in the so-called 'Black Mafia,' was arrested in New York before U. S. Commissioner Earl Bishop after his arrest at a motor lodge in the Bronx. James was held in \$50,000 bail on Federal charges of a flight to avoid prosecution and was turned over to New York police to await additional proceedings.

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HE IS WANTED in Philadelphia in connection with the beating of David Trull, a leader of the Black Mafia, on the brutal beating news of State Deputy Insurance Commissioner David Trull, who was picked up by witnesses to clear his name. The suspect had fled Philadelphia after he was arrested and taken to New York City. At the time of his arrest, he was charged with the beating of Trull.

Trull was beaten with a lead pipe last May 29 near a home on Filsworth st and Cobbs Creek Parkway, where he had gone in response to a telephone call.

Philips, charged at the time of the beating that Trull was beaten to prevent him from staying in an insurance fraud case. Philips, who is a personal friend of Trull, was asked by Trull to conduct the investigation into the case.

PHILIPS' investigation

INQUIRER
THURSDAY
9-4-69

W. Phila. Man Seized by FBI

A West Philadelphia man once described by police as "a chief-tain in the Black Mafia" has been arrested in New York and charged with the beating of State Deputy Insurance Commissioner David Trull here last May.

Richard James, 34, of 62d st. near Race, was picked up on warrants charging him with assault with intent to murder, and assault with intent to murder, said Philadelphia Police.

Gilbert Branche, deputy chief of the district attorney's detectives, said FBI agents made the arrests on the basis of information provided by the D.A.'s office here and the Philadelphia Police Department indicating that the suspect was staying in a New York hotel.

Trull, 40, who is also the state's chief investigator of insurance rackets and a onetime state deputy attorney general, was beaten savagely with a metal pipe by two toughs after he was lured to a home on Filsworth st. near Cobbs Creek parkway with a telephone call offering to provide some "important documents" linked to an investigation.

BULLETIN
MONDAY
6-30-69

2 'Black Mafia' Members Seized by Police in Slaying

Two members of the "Black Mafia" were arrested at their homes this morning and charged with the gang and-style slaying last April 19 of Nathaniel Williams, 25, of 1451 S Colorado st.

The "Black Mafia" is the police name for an organization which, they said, preys on black businessmen and other Negroes in South, West and North Philadelphia.

Arrested were Walter Hudgins, 31, of Wilder st near 23d and Reed and Robert (Bop Daddy) Fairbanks, 32, of 22d st near Tasker.

Pistol Found

Donald Patterson, of the homicide unit, said a .32-caliber pistol was found in Hudgins' apartment and 136 bags of white powder, believed to be heroin, in Fairbanks' apartment.

Patterson said the victim, Williams, was not a black businessman. He said Williams was suspected of masterminding the holdup of a craps game operated by Fairbanks in the 1400 block of South st earlier last April 19.

Williams was in a taproom at 15th and South sts shortly after 9 P M that night, when two men walked in and marched him out at gunpoint.

Patterson said the two men have been identified as Fairbanks and Hudgins.

Long Police Records

At 11 50 that night, Williams' body was found on 26th st south of Penrose av, a dead-end street leading to the west gate of the Naval Base. He had been shot four times.

The two suspects both have long criminal records, mostly for gambling. Hudgins has 21 arrests dating to November 1951, Fairbanks, 18 arrests to July, 1953.

At the same time, the district attorney's office obtained a warrant for a suspect who allegedly beat David P Trulli, 49, deputy state insurance commissioner, with a metal pipe May 29.

The warrant, signed by Common Pleas Court Judge Joseph L McGlynn, charges Richard James, 34, of 62d near Arch sts, with assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to maim, aggravated assault and battery, assault and battery and conspiracy.

Contract Out

Trulli had been investigating automobile insurance frauds, especially persons who might have siphoned off money from companies that subsequently went out of business.

He was lured to Cobbs Creek Parkway and Ellsworth st by a phone call from a man who promised him information. He was beaten so badly that 26 stitches were required to close a cut on his head.

Assistant District Attorney Richard G. Phillips and Lt Charles Busch, of the police intelligence unit, investigated.

Phillips later charged the "Black Mafia" was responsible, saying, "We feel certain there was a contract out to beat him."

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Reputed 'Enforcer' Found Guilty in Slaying

Robert "Big Daddy" Fairbanks, described as the fiercest of the Philadelphia underworld, has been convicted of second-degree murder.

Judge Weimrott said the defendant was "a cold-blooded killer."

Fairbanks, 33, of 22d st near Oxford, has a record of 20 arrests and four convictions, but has never served a jail sentence.

Fairbanks, 33, of 22d st near Oxford, has a record of 20 arrests and four convictions, but has never served a jail sentence.

YESTERDAY, the jury found him guilty of the execution style fatal shooting of 31-year-old Swint, 37, as he entered a home on Federal st near 27th with his brother Nathaniel, on April 5. Nathaniel was wounded in the fusillade of bullets.

Assistant D. A. Edmund Levine said "the victim walked into a death trap" following an earlier argument between the defendant and Nathaniel Swint.

Commenting on the verdict, Judge Weimrott said, "I think

he's lucky" and indicated he thought it was a first-degree case.

Fairbanks previously had been arrested in April, 1969, in another murder case. However, the day after his release on bail the Commonwealth's key witness was assassinated. The victim's hands and feet were tied and he was shot in the head.

Weimrott deferred formal sentencing pending motions for a new trial. Fairbanks faces a maximum sentence of 10 to 20 years in prison.

Slaying Suspect Fells Officer, Seized in Chase

By CHARLES MONTGOMERY
Of The Bulletin Staff

A murder suspect, halted for going through a stop sign last night, stole a policeman's pistol, threatened to kill him and escaped after a chase in South Philadelphia.

Jerome DeWitt Barnes, 24, of Fitzwater st. near 17th, was arrested 20 minutes later under a bed in a home at 2804 Alter st. and charged as the suspect.

Police said the stolen pistol was found buried beneath dirty clothing in a hamper in the second-floor hallway of the home.

Detective Capt. Michael Levin said Barnes is the third suspect to be arrested for the gangland-style murder of Nathaniel Williams, 25, of 1451 S. Colorado st., last April 19.

Shot Four Times

Williams' body was found on 28th st. south of Pentose av., a dead-end street leading to the back gate of the Philadelphia Naval Base. He has been shot four times in the back.

Levin said Policeman John F. Wheeler saw Barnes drive a 1968 Cadillac through a stop sign in the 1300 block of S. Dover st. at 6:30 last night.

Wheeler said he stopped Barnes and asked to see his driver's license and owner's card. At this point, a passenger who was in the car next to Barnes jumped out and ran away. The police learned the Cadillac had been stolen.

The policeman told Barnes to get out of the car, Levin said. As he was about to put handcuffs on the suspect, Barnes wheeled around and grappled with the policeman, according to Wheeler's report.



Jerome DeWitt Barnes

Bystander Radios for Help

The two men rolled around the street for a few minutes and Wheeler appeared to have Barnes pinned. He asked bystanders to use the police radio in his car to summon help, and one man did.

But Barnes wriggled free, grabbed Wheeler's revolver and ran for the Cadillac with the policeman in pursuit, Wheeler reported.

Then, according to Capt. Levin, the murder suspect turned, pointed the pistol at Wheeler and threatened to shoot him if he advanced. Then he jumped in the Cadillac and sped off south on Dover.

Wheeler chased the suspect through part of South Philadelphia but lost him in the vicinity of 28th st. and Grays Ferry av.

Minutes later the stolen car was found in the 2800 block of Alter st. by one of more than two dozen policemen rushed into the area.

Witnesses Aid Police

Witnesses told police that a man had run from the car to the 2804 address.

Four officers, led by Lt. Kenneth Hubert, entered the house. They said they found Barnes

hiding under a bed in the second-floor front bedroom.

Wheeler's service revolver was at the bottom of a clothes hamper in the second-floor hallway.

Arrested with Barnes in the house was Miss Carol Tiplman, 19, who allegedly interfered with the policemen when they entered the home.

Homicide detectives said Barnes is a member of the "Black Mafia," a group of Negro gangsters who shake down black businessmen for "protection money."

Barnes has a police record which dates back to 1962 and includes 10 arrests.

Levin said the suspect has been indicted and is awaiting trial for a March, 1967, robbery, and a June, 1969, narcotics offense. He said Barnes was also arrested last June for auto theft, but failed to show up at his hearing.

Taproom Abduction

Williams, the man allegedly murdered by Barnes and two other men, was in a taproom at 15th and South sts. at 9 P.M. last April 19 when two men walked in and marched him out at gunpoint.

His body was found three hours later near the Naval Base.

Williams was killed, according to police, because he was suspected of masquerading the holdup of a crap game operated by Robert (Boo Daddy) Fairbanks, 32, of 22d st. near Tasker, one of the other two men charged with the murder.

The third man charged with the slaying is Walter Hodgins, 34, of Wilder st. near 23d and Reed sts.

Fairbanks and Williams have a total of 41 arrests between them.

The charges on which Barnes was arrested last night include robbery, larceny, of auto larceny of auto tags, larceny, receiving stolen goods, conspiracy, assault and battery on a policeman, carrying a dangerous weapon, and gun law violation.

PH 92-2735

The following newspaper article furnished on November 8, 1973, by [redacted] Organized Crime Unit. PHPD. reflects an armed robbery by [redacted]

[redacted] on June 18, 1969, in Philadelphia. While no reference was made to "Black Mafia", [redacted] and [redacted] have been identified as present or former members of this group. [redacted] is presently incarcerated for his involvement in another crime while [redacted] is incarcerated - awaiting trial - for his alleged involvement in the Hanafi murders in Washington, D.D., January, 1973.

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The victim in the crime perpetrated by the above individuals, [redacted] has several illegal lottery arrests.

4 Suspects Held In Gun, Heist Raid

DAILY NEWS
WEDNESDAY
6-18-69

Four men were arraigned early today on a variety of charges after police and a prowler complaint said they found four loaded pistols in the suspects' car.

Police identified the suspects as Edward Sistrunk, 29, 221 st. near Jefferson, John W. Griffin, 20, of 15th st. near Allegheny, ave., and David Lester, 31, of 29th st. near Larchwood ave., and Roosevelt Fitzgerald, 29, in Addison st. near 17th. They were charged with weapons violation, burglary, larceny and receiving stolen goods. All had records ranging from rape to narcotics violations, police said.

THE SUSPECTS were nabbed shortly after 3 A. M. yesterday when Policeman Bernard Franklin spotted four men sitting in a car in the rear driveway of a house in the 7400 block of Rugby st., W. Oak Lane.

Franklin was joined by Sgt. Edward S. Berry and the officers followed the suspects to Lincoln pike and Washington lane, where they curbed their car. Inside, police said, Sistrunk and Franklin found three .33 caliber revolvers and a .38 Smith & Wesson pistol, all fully loaded. Also found was a hooded ski mask.

One of the .33 pistols, police said, was traced to Trans-Union. Policeman Alvin Gantt, who reported the handgun stolen from his car in January 1965.

DETECTIVE Elmer H. Stein said the suspects were questioned yesterday about recent holdups and burglaries. Stein said Sistrunk, Lester and Fitzgerald were identified in a lineup by Jerome Caubon, 42, as the three men who robbed his home at 127 N. 22nd st. last Sunday afternoon and stole \$700 after knocking him over the head with a gun and tying up his wife and daughter.

Municipal Court Judge Harry Meitton held Griffin in \$5000 bond and the other three on additional charges. They were held in \$10,000 each for hearings June 21.

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B. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE INFORMATION

On October 15, 1970, [] advised as follows:

[] A man named [] whose true name is [] operated a large numbers office in West Philadelphia. [] who has a long record for narcotics and violence as well as gambling, is part of a group trying to organize a loose-knit organization of Negro hoodlums known in West Philadelphia as the Black Mafia. This group of men have been terrorizing local numbers operators and narcotics pushers and have been demanding a share of the business; however, they are attempting to change their tactics in that they will no longer extort from Negro racketeers but will try to get money from white rackets figures and narcotics pushers. Additionally, their plan is to have Negroes buy narcotics only from Negro pushers.

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On January 14, 1971, [] advised as follows:

He has been frequenting the area around DuBrow's Furniture Store on South 6th Street in Philadelphia since the holdup-murder occurred. He had been in the store personally the day before Christmas Eve and noticed what he thought was a suspicious and "jumpy" attitude among employees in that place and had the distinct impression that they anticipated some type of trouble. What he had been able to learn since the shooting is that the individuals responsible are members of what is commonly known as the Black Mafia. (For details regarding this matter, refer to section entitled, "Activities of []

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On May 2, 1971, [] advised as follows:

Approximately five days ago, [] was held up again. This holdup occurred at his luncheonette in the late evening after everyone had left. The holdup was staged by [] an active individual who was reported to be a member of the BM, which is described by the source as a group of Negro hoodlums who go around

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robbing and shooting people on a contract basis. [redacted] is one of the leading hoodlums in this group, and he has been responsible for several murders.

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On May 6, 1971, [redacted] advised as follows:

[redacted] is a Black Muslim and allegedly one of the strongarm men for the Black Mafia. He is responsible for the death of several individuals and he has participated in numerous armed robberies in Philadelphia.

On August 10, 1971, [redacted] advised as follows:

[redacted] is the [redacted] of Negro thugs known in West Philadelphia as the Black Mafia. [redacted] further stated that all of the men involved with [redacted] are Black Muslims or are closely associated with the Black Muslims. [redacted] does not travel with anyone except the brothers from the mosque because he fears others will talk to the police. The BM and [redacted] can be hired for a price to either kill or rob anyone that the person paying the price orders. Their regular method of operation is to rob various rackets figures who are known to have large amounts of money on their persons, in their homes or places of business. When the BM first began operating several years ago, they confined themselves mainly to robbing crap and card games in the West Philadelphia area. This, however, was done on a more or less hit or miss basis and many of the members were apprehended by the local police department. Since then, [redacted] stated, the group has become more organized and now works only on orders. In the beginning, their idea was to rob only white rackets figures and dope pushers; however, since then they have dropped the racial barrier and indiscriminately rob black and white together. According to street talk, [redacted] and his men do a lot of work for the white people from downtown. These white people are referred to by the Negroes who are in the gambling field as the "organization."

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On March 23, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

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There is such a thing as the Black Mafia; however,

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it is not known by that name today. It is a combine of black hoodlums who are involved in stick-ups, narcotics and general criminal activity in West Philadelphia. [] stated he has been away from the BM for some time but intimated that he was at one time a member and that it was originally started in Chicago, Ill., and has various branches or chapters in major cities in the United States.

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On June 13, 1973, [] advised as follows:

A group that got to be known as the BM was originally headed by [] This group specialized in threatening Negro businessmen with physical harm and property damage if they would not pay "protection".

On July 10, 1973, [] advised as follows:

He had been associated with an organization in Detroit known as the Sons of Africa for approximately six months. This organization was originally organized by four or five individuals and their basic intention was to take over 85 per cent of the drug traffic in Detroit by the end of 1973. In order to effect this objective, they became involved in extortion and murder of those involved in drug traffic in Detroit. Those who are the []

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[] and [] who has been identified as being identical with []

On July 13, 1973, [] advised as follows:

[] came into Detroit from Philadelphia and in a short time had become very prominent among the hoodlums who frequent the Pink Lady Bar. Although specific details were not known to [] concerning [] activities, it was common knowledge that the group which [] belongs to in Detroit had been involved in large-scale drug transactions and murders in Detroit and Philadelphia.

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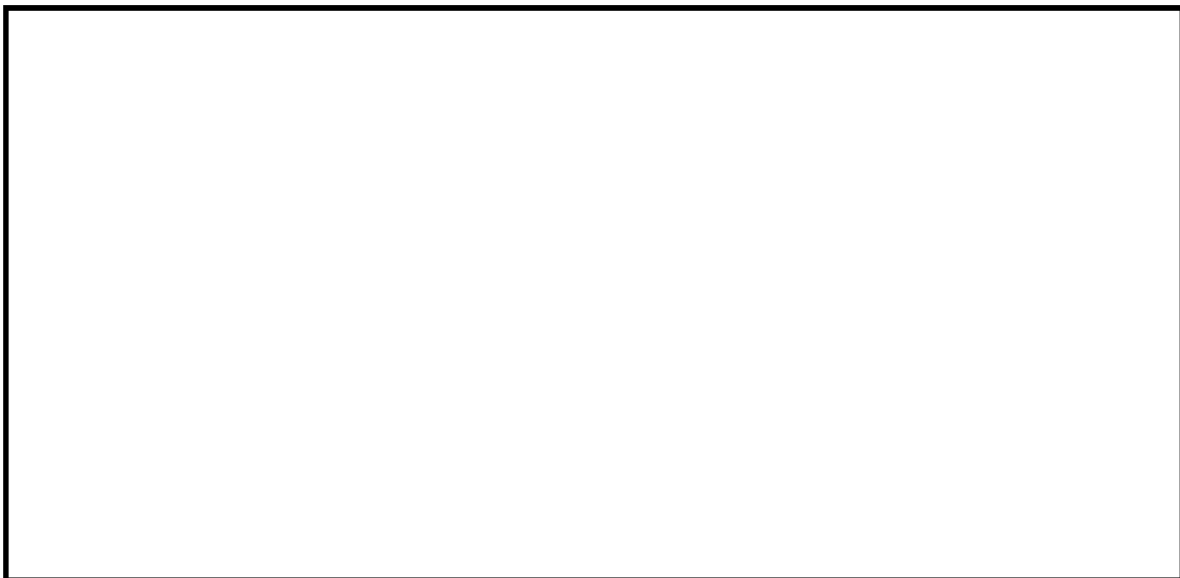
The following investigation was conducted by SA [] at Philadelphia:

[]

Referral/Direct

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Referral/Direct



On July 24, 1973, [] advised as follows:

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The BM is a gang of hoodlums who are involved in the narcotics traffic and extortion of money from various people in the black community. He describes them as "bastards" who are no damn good and who may be found just about every night at Tillman's Turf on 20th and Reed Streets around midnight. During this time of night, there are nothing but a long string of Cadillacs parked in the vicinity of this bar. [] believes it is a center for drug activities.

On July 25, 1973, [] advised as follows:

The BM are "nothing but Black Muslim hoodlums." They are a very small group of punks who are identified with the Black Muslim religion for the "bang" that comes from mentioning the name Black Muslims because they will be protected by the orthodox members of this religious sect. [] emphasized that not all of the Black Muslims are "bad" but that the "good ones" fear this criminal element. [] advised he has heard that many of them have in fact been victims of extortion from this group of hoodlums.

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According to street talk, [] and [] are identified as members of the BM; however, []

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does not believe they are intelligent enough to be the brains or leaders of this group, that "someone big is behind them."

On August 6, 1973, [] advised as follows:

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There is an organization of hoodlums in Philadelphia called the BM. Most of them claim they are Black Muslims but they only use the Muslim religion as an umbrella to protect themselves from the law and the public. These Muslims feel safe in hiding under the umbrella of the Muslim religion because law-enforcement officials to this date are not going to carry out any raids against a house of religion, no matter what kind of religion it is. Although the majority of the Black Mafia call themselves Black Muslims, it is obvious they do not follow the teachings of the Messenger because of their criminal activities. One of the reasons the BM is able to use the Mosque in Philadelphia is because of its leader, [] is in charge of the Black Muslim Mosque on Susquehanna Street, and he is also the leader of the BM. He is into the BM "thing" strictly for the money.

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The identification of the BM and their criminal activities in Philadelphia has done nothing but enhance an already negative image of this religious organization, not just in Philadelphia but throughout the United States. Black Muslims in other parts of the country are well aware of the activities of this Mosque and perhaps in the future, some sanctions may be leveled against it by the orthodox, the true believers of "ALLAH".

The Black Mafia, consisting of [] and others, are engaged in extortion activities against all individuals engaged in organized crime activities, such as gambling, prostitution, loansharking and narcotics; while they project the image that their desire is to eliminate these activities in Philadelphia, their true aim is to control them. In their attempts to do so, they have engaged in robberies and extortionate activities against people involved in these activities outright and those who engage in these activities but use legitimate businesses as fronts.

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Insofar as it is known, legitimate businessmen have not been bothered by the BM as such, but some of its members "have placed masks over their heads and have robbed some of them". [redacted] reiterated the sole aim of the BM is the control of all illegal vice activities throughout Philadelphia. They already control much of South Philadelphia and are making inroads into these activities in West and North Philadelphia.

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On August 16, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

Black organized crime in Philadelphia is controlled by a group of hard-core Muslims, who call themselves the "Family". [redacted] is the principal organizer of the "Family". [redacted] has many out-of-town connections, especially in Detroit, New York and Chicago.

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The "Family" receives most of its income from the sale of narcotics (cocaine and heroin); however, they also receive some money from bank robberies, stick-ups and gambling.

The [redacted] role is to "handle the packages". He is generally in charge of receiving narcotics from other cities and distributing them to local pushers.

[redacted] oversees the drug activities in South and West Philadelphia. Among [redacted] lieutenants are the following:

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[redacted]
[redacted] also known as [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] (operates at 15th and South Streets)

This group frequently meets in a garage at [redacted] to discuss business and lay their plans. Most of the Muslim leaders keep their cars, usually Cadillacs, parked in this garage and have them washed and waxed there also.

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[redacted] is not worried about being convicted in the Washington, D.C., killings or the COXSON killing because he knows the Muslims will take care of anyone who tries to testify against him. The Muslims put up the money to pay [redacted] bail and will pay the bail of any Muslim who needs it.

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The Muslims have not moved into the gambling business to a large extent, but they will in the future. Right now they are forcing many of the black gamblers to pay the Muslims a large sum of money to keep operating.

On August 29, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

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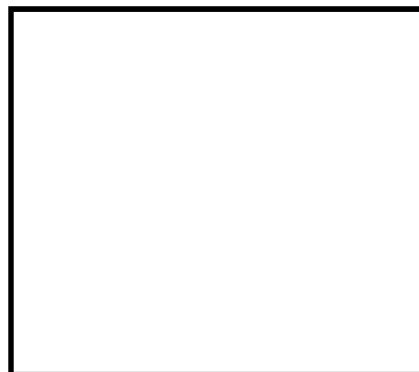
The [redacted]
The [redacted] the [redacted]
[redacted] the Lieutenants are
Lieutenant [redacted] Lieutenant [redacted]
Lieutenant [redacted] Lieutenant [redacted] and Lieutenant [redacted]
[redacted] stated that the last three Lieutenants
[redacted] are "straight."

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[redacted] was questioned concerning his knowledge of the BM. He stated that he knows the individuals who run a "business" known as Black, Incorporated. These persons are known to be involved in the Black Incorporated:



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The head man and bodyguard for [redacted] (LNU), who has the corner of 18th and South Streets.

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[redacted] advised the individuals named in BI control the drug sales in Philadelphia, and the enforcers for BI are [redacted]

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[redacted] formerly lived on [redacted] formerly had a girl friend [redacted] who lives [redacted] in a yellow house across the street from a bar.

He believes that MAJOR COXSON was hit by [redacted] as a result of COXSON's drug activity and COXSON not wanting to give up his connections to BI. He stated that he does not know for sure who killed MAJOR COXSON but advised that [redacted] is the only person he knows with a "big long black limousine." He stated that [redacted] is currently hiding as a result of his indictment for income tax evasion and that [redacted] is afraid the FBI will arrest him and also charge him with the murder of MAJOR COXSON the same as [redacted] was charged. [redacted] has shaved his handle bar moustache and has cut off his natural hair and is wearing his hair very short.

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Lieutenant [redacted] is running the West Philadelphia Temple at 41st and Haverford Avenue. He stated that [redacted] is currently the connection in Muhammad's Mosque between [redacted] and the criminal element to [redacted] and the legitimate Muslims. He stated that [redacted] knows and relays messages to [redacted] and is trusted completely by the criminal element. He stated that [redacted] would be "the man" that would know where [redacted] are hiding. He described [redacted] as a Negro male, 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 9 inches, 33 - 34 years old, 160 pounds, clean cut, [redacted] operates a [redacted]

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He does not know for sure where the members of Muhammad's Mosque that are fugitives, are hiding. He stated that [redacted] was formerly hiding in Detroit but the FBI drove him out of Detroit. He stated that he believes that the Muslim fugitives are now being sent to Kansas City, Kan., or to an unknown city near Kansas City, which is black

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controlled. He stated that the fugitives would live very close to each other, would establish permanent residences, but would not be in the same house. He stated that they would use rental cars which were rented by Sisters, and would use some unknown names.

In late February or early March, he had been contacted by [redacted] and by [redacted] and had flown from Philadelphia to Detroit and had met [redacted]. He stated that [redacted] was living in Detroit until approximately two to three months ago, when the location where he was hiding became known.

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II. BLACK MAFIA - BLACK MUSLIM RELATIONSHIP

The following information furnished November 8, 1973, by Lieutenant [redacted] Organized Crime Unit, PHPD, is an interview conducted by Camden, N.J., law enforcement officials which shows the Black Mafia - Black Muslim Relationship in Philadelphia. The results of this interview are as follows:

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[redacted], also known as [redacted], 28 year old black male, the interviewee, is an ex-Muslim who specializes in armed robbery and extortion and has many hoodlum associations with Muslim and non-Muslims in Philadelphia. In the interview, [redacted] advised as follows:

There are two (2) Muslim Sects, one being the Orthodox Muslims, who are made up of black and white members, with quite a few criminals. The Orthodox Muslims wear suits, ties and have their heads shaven and unshaven. They are allowed to drink, smoke and party. The monies and donations from this organization go to a center in Washington, D.C.

[redacted], also known as [redacted], is an Orthodox Muslim. The Orthodox Muslims and the Black Muslims are in constant conflict. The recent wholesale killings in the home owned by [redacted] in Washington, D.C., were committed by the Black Muslims.

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The Black Muslim Organization in the Philadelphia area and throughout the nation have merged with the criminal element. They teach hatred for whites and they are not to consume, to use alcohol, tobacco and various foods. They wear suits with neckties in the eyes of the public in order to sell newspapers. The donations received from the newspapers and other proceeds from crime are sent to "The Messenger", also known as Honorable Elijah Muhammad in Chicago, Ill. CASSIUS CLAY, also known as Muhammad Ali, is also a Black Muslim, who contributes to "The Messenger."

The Black Muslim consider themselves an individual nation. They have a strong resentment for authority. They are expanding throughout the nation, to overthrow the government and its affiliations.

The Black Muslims are in control of the major prisons, they are considered the best form of protection in the prisons. The younger set of criminal join the Muslims when sentenced to a term in prison for the purpose of protection. A great number of the black prison guards are of the Muslim faith.

The top Muslim positions are usually filled by a black prisoner serving life with no recommendations for parole. When a complaint is received the top Muslim will issue an order for someone to be beaten. The younger prisoner is propositioned and he is a member of the Muslims, faith or sect, the person who propositioned the prisoner is sometimes killed by the top Muslim, who is serving life. There are quite a few unsolved murders in the prisons, including some guards. The murder is committed by the top Muslim, because there is no more punishment that could be metered out, if he is transferred to another prison, he assumed his position according to seniority and enlist new members.

The Black Muslims have merged with the Black Mafia Organization. The Black Mafia was originally organized to commit such crimes as Bank Robbery, other Armed Robberies and crimes that would net money. The Black Mafia now controlling distribution sale of dope and all other vices. Since the murder shoot-out in the Harlem Club in Atlantic City, the majority of the Black Mafia joined with the Muslims. The Black Muslims have become a professional murderous organization.

February, 1973, a Black Muslim leader and a lieutenant in the organization, known as Lieutenant Gerald - black male - 32 or 23 years of age, came to the area of 15th & West Moreland Street, Philadelphia, Pa., along with other men and announced that no one would sell any dope unless they paid protection to the Muslims. At that time there was a shoot-out. Since that time in growing, merging Black Mafia - Muslim, have gained control over all vice or illegal activity.

The operators of illegal activities pay for protection from the Muslims. If a person operates on his own, the Muslims are contacted.

The Muslim have men who will fulfill the contract and kill those persons. After they kill that person or persons who have committed a murder, are considered to have bodies, such as a notch on a gun during the Wild West days.

Lieutenant Gerald is considered to be ruthless and has a few bodies. Lieutenant Gerald is described as being the right hand man of the Philadelphia Black Muslim leader, Brother Jeremiah.

Brother Jeremiah has control over all Muslim Mosques in Philadelphia. There are approximately five (5) Mosques in various locations in the City of Philadelphia. Each Mosque is controlled by a Lieutenant. Eugene Boyce, also known as "Bo" Boyce - black male - 34 years of age - Philadelphia Police #377912 is a Lieutenant in the Muslim and also a very dangerous hit man.

Sam Christian - black male - 33 years of age - Philadelphia Police #321400 is also in the high echelon of the Black Muslims. Both these men were originally Black Mafia members. The entire Muslim Organization loves Sam Christian. They had hid him in various Mosques since the Atlantic City killing. All murder contracts go through Sam Christian. If Brother Jeremiah says kill, they (hit men) go out and kill. Sam Christian sanctions and organizes the kill.

The merge of the Black Muslim and the Black Mafia has caused the public to be placed into fear, therefore making it difficult for police to obtain witnesses. All criminals therefore have joined the Muslims.

The main function of the Black Mafia is to execute organized crime and the main function of the Black Muslim is to protect the organized criminal for a fee and to function as hired killers.

The protection money is picked up from various places in the City by four (4) or five (5) Muslims, who ride in cars and visit the various illegal operations during the week.

The vehicles of the Black Mafia members are Cadillacs - Lincolns and other type limousines. They can be identified by large ornaments on the cars, such as large horns, eagles, horses and so forth. The Black Mafia members can be identified by flashy clothes and large diamonds, which were or most likely taken during Armed Robberies.

Numerous photographs were viewed by Darnell Irvin and the following persons were identified:

#1 - John Griffin - Black male - 27 years of age - 1424 West Tioga Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #379163

ARRESTED FLA
10/1/73

Muslim from Gormantown & Somerset Street area.

#2 - Thomas I. Saunders - Black male - 25 years of age - 143 Duval Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #350122

Muslim

#3 - Wall Ace Jordan - Black male - 38 years of age - 3239 Norris Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #224140

Ex-member of the Black Mafia - deceased - nickname "Poppo", reportedly murdered a Dubbles Miller possibly 1 year ago in a dope house in Philadelphia. He climbed through the window to commit the crime.

#4 - Ferd F. Williams - Black male - 42 years of age - 2805 West Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Police #229230

Member of Black Mafia, uses a walkie.

#5 - Clyde Westbrook - Black male - 41 years of age - 3624 North 9th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #249150

Known as "Slim" - dope pusher.

#6 - Orie Parrish - Black male - 40 years of age - 2405 North 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #250583

Member of the Black Mafia.

#7 - Richard James - known as "Goldfinger" - Black male - 39 years of age - 129 North 62nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #260959

Professional hit man now deceased, went to New York to fulfill a contract of murder for "Bo" Boynes, also known as Eugene "Bo" Boynes and "ToeToe" Ragan. He killed a woman and a child and wounded the man he was to murder. Was given a hot shot by members of the Black Mafia and was killed.

#8 - Jesse Jones - 3333 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. - Black male - 37 years of age.
Philadelphia Police #265598

Member of the Black Mafia.

#9 - Reginald Cole - Black male - 36 years of age - 1456 East Point Pleasant Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #272255

Big dope dealer - owner of the Quana Club at Germantown Avenue between York & Columbia.

#10 - Grady Dychen - Black male - 33 years of age - 2127 North Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #330535

Member of the Black Mafia and Walkie for San Christian.

#11 - John Wroten - Black male - 31 years of age - 1520 North 19th Street, 3rd floor - Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #337773

Hold up man.

#12 - Richard Smith - Black male - 28 years of age - 16, 17th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #369404
Nicknames - Dill

Member of the Black Mafia.

#13 - Paul Ballard - 2360 North 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. - Black male -
30 years of age.
Philadelphia Police #362625

Dope pusher.

#14 - William Beckman - Black male - 38 years of age - 2703 Lombard Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #303140

Muslim and hit man.

#15 - Donald Day - Black male - 32 years of age - 330 North 22nd Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #319398

Walkie for Sam Christian - Member of Black Mafia and hit man,
was shot by Milton Stroud four (4) to five (5) times, right
after the Atlantic City murder.

#16 - Samuel Christian - Black male - 33 years of age - 4706 Christian Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #324480

Muslim Lieutenant, Professional hit man and organizer.

#17 - Robert Mims - Black male - 32 years of age - 925 Dakota Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #339138

Muslim - hit man - nickname "Nooty"

#18 - Ronald Harvey - Black male - 33 years of age - 1310 South 48th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #374941

Muslim Lieutenant - hit man.

#19 - Eugene Baynes - Black male - 34 years of age - 5553 Walton Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #377912

Muslim Lieutenant - hit man.

#20 - William Rospass - Black male - 29 years of age - 5431 Locust Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #382767

All around criminal activity.

- 82 -

- #21 - Garfield Bennett - also known as Garfield McGee - age 21 years of age - 2120 North Fairmount Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #410192

One of the Muslims who ordered at 25th & Westmoreland that no one would sell any Jews unless through their Muslim Nation, also participated in the shoot-out. He was at that time with Ricardo Kelsey and a black male known as , both hit men of the Muslims.

- #22 - William Christian - Black male - 25 years of age - 2765 North Newkirk Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #418840
Muslim.
ARR 5700 F.L.A.
10/1/73

- #23 - Terry Mills - Black male - 20 years of age - 1201 West Ontario Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #461202

Muslim, was a lieutenant for dope distributor - Ivory Rickets, was held up by Garfield Bennett and Ricardo Kelsey, was told to join the Muslim Nation for protection and did so.

- #24 - Harvey E. Jones - Black male - 36 years of age - 2411 North 32nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #391017

Darnell Ervin was Harvey Jones' lieutenant. Harvey Jones is on the run for a murder.

- #25 - Jerome Barnes - Black male - 1546 South Mifflin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #331243

Member of the Black Mafia - a suspect in Walter Tillman and Milton Stroud murder.

- #26 - Walter Drake - Black male - 24 years of age - 1123 South 28th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #412770
Stick-up man.

- #27 - Richard G. Kelsey - Black male - 21 years of age - 3738 North 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #444702

Muslim - hit man, also in shoot-out at 15th & Westmoreland.

Jeff

#28 - Arthur Powell - Black male - 24 years of age - 2413 Locust St. Walk,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #0099002

Fence - supplies individuals with various type of
identification.

#29 - Andrew Edmonds - Black male - 24 years of age - 715 North 46th Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Police #407288

Was a Walkie for Milton Stroud, has committed murder,
knowledge of the murder done by Andrew Edmonds - known
as "Sonny Zoo", was known by Walter Tillman. He
frequents the area of 40th & Lancaster.

III. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND MEMBERSHIP

The hierarchial and organizational structure of the BM is not presently known; however, the following information has been developed reflecting inter-city connections, membership and positions:

[redacted] a federal probation violator and member of BI, was interviewed concerning any information he may possess regarding the present whereabouts of [redacted] a fugitive currently being sought by the FBI. Before any questions were asked of [redacted] he was advised by SA [redacted] of the fact that no promises or threats were being made to him and that any information he furnished would be strictly on a voluntary basis.

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[redacted] maintained again that he had not seen [redacted] in two years and has no idea as to [redacted] present whereabouts. [redacted] was asked if he had done any traveling recently outside the State of Pennsylvania and specifically asked if he had traveled recently to Detroit, Mich. [redacted] stated that he had done extensive traveling to various Muslim Mosques, specifically, to those Mosques located in Chicago, Ill., and Detroit, Mich.

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[redacted] was asked if he had ever known anyone with the last name of [redacted]. At this point, [redacted] smiled and stated that interviewing Agents were aware that he knew someone named [redacted] and stated he had "heard" that [redacted] was using the name [redacted] while in Detroit and that he was in the company of one [redacted]. Other than this bit of information, [redacted] stated he knew nothing more concerning [redacted]. [redacted] did state that an individual known to him in Detroit by the name [redacted] whom [redacted] knew as a labor organizer, was "heavy" and that if the FBI was interested in locating [redacted] they should keep a close eye on [redacted].

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[redacted] was asked by SA [redacted] if he had ever heard of the term Black Mafia. [redacted] stated that this term was a myth but stated that there is a "connection" between cities on the eastern seaboard. [redacted] identified these cities in question as Detroit, New York, Newark,

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Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Atlanta, and Kansas City.

[] stated that this "connection" controls everything that anyone would consider as being previously controlled by the white Mafia and that his "connection" is big enough to handle their own "stuff." For example, [] stated that previously, a Negro writing numbers for the white Mafia would turn over a certain amount of money to whomever his superior in this numbers operation was. Now, with the establishment of this "connection", a Negro writing numbers for the white Mafia would only turn in a smaller percentage to the white Mafia and that if any trouble arose with this writer's superior, black enforcers would step in and, with a show of force, establish themselves as now taking over.

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[] stated that this "connection" consists of organizers, enforcers, and distributors; and, in answer to a question as to [] position within this "connection", [] replied that [] is big, but there are bigger people. [] refused to identify any additional members as he knew them and stated that the FBI had no idea as to the scope and magnitude of this "connection."

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[] was asked if this "connection" could be known in Philadelphia as Black, Inc., and would only state that this is not the organization as he knows it, but that the people in Philadelphia associated with the "connection" could be identified by attending a boat ride which was to take place in Philadelphia during the evening hours of August 10, 1973.

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[] was asked by SA [] if the killing of seven persons in a home in Washington, D.C., and the killing of MAJOR COXSON and the shooting of members of his family in Camden, N.J., was the work of this "connection."

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[] stated that he did not know if these killings were the work of this "connection" but he knew MAJOR COXSON to be a "wheeler-dealer" who fooled around with some bad people. In answer to a question as to why an entire family, including women and children, are murdered, if the "connection" is in fact involved in these killings, [] stated that he could explain it in the following way:

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[] stated there is a theory involved which he knows to be called the "bad seed". [] stated that if a "brother" goes bad, that is, informing on activities of other "brothers" or becoming too greedy, he is considered to have violated a code and that his seed must not continue. [] stated if a "brother" goes bad, his seed goes bad and that for this reason, an entire family will be killed.

[] summed up this theory by saying that a man is responsible for the sins of his father.

The following individuals have been identified as being members of the Black Mafia:

[]

[]

[]

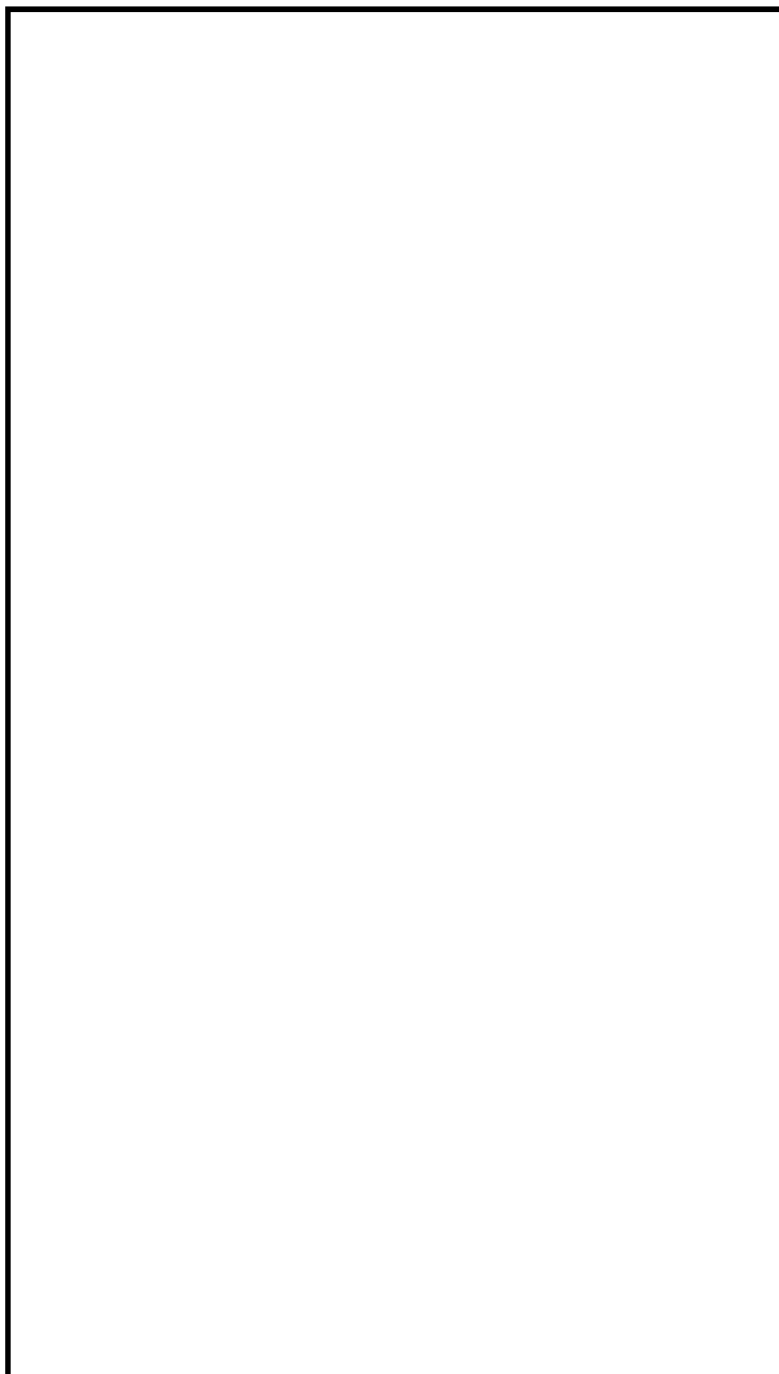
[]

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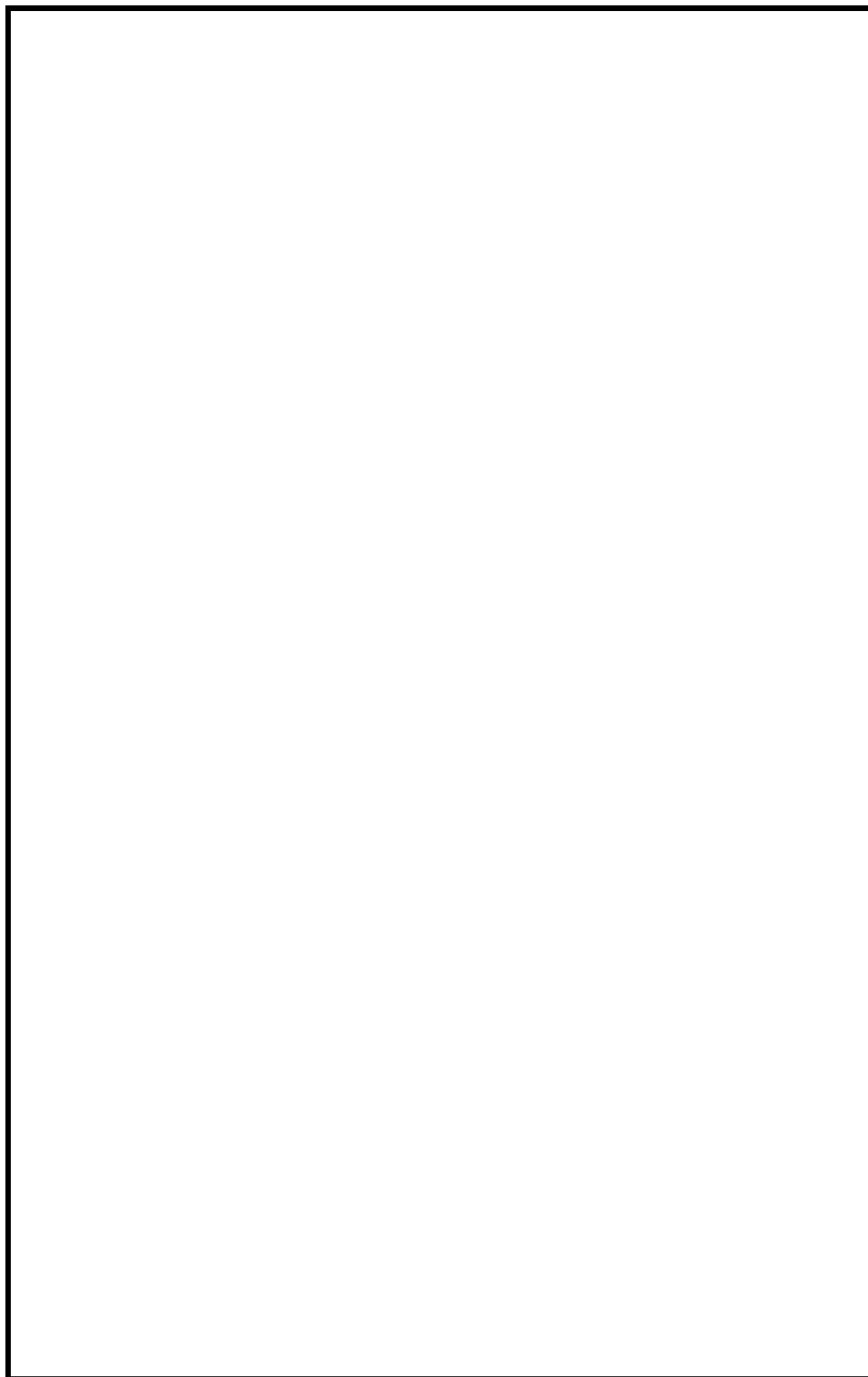
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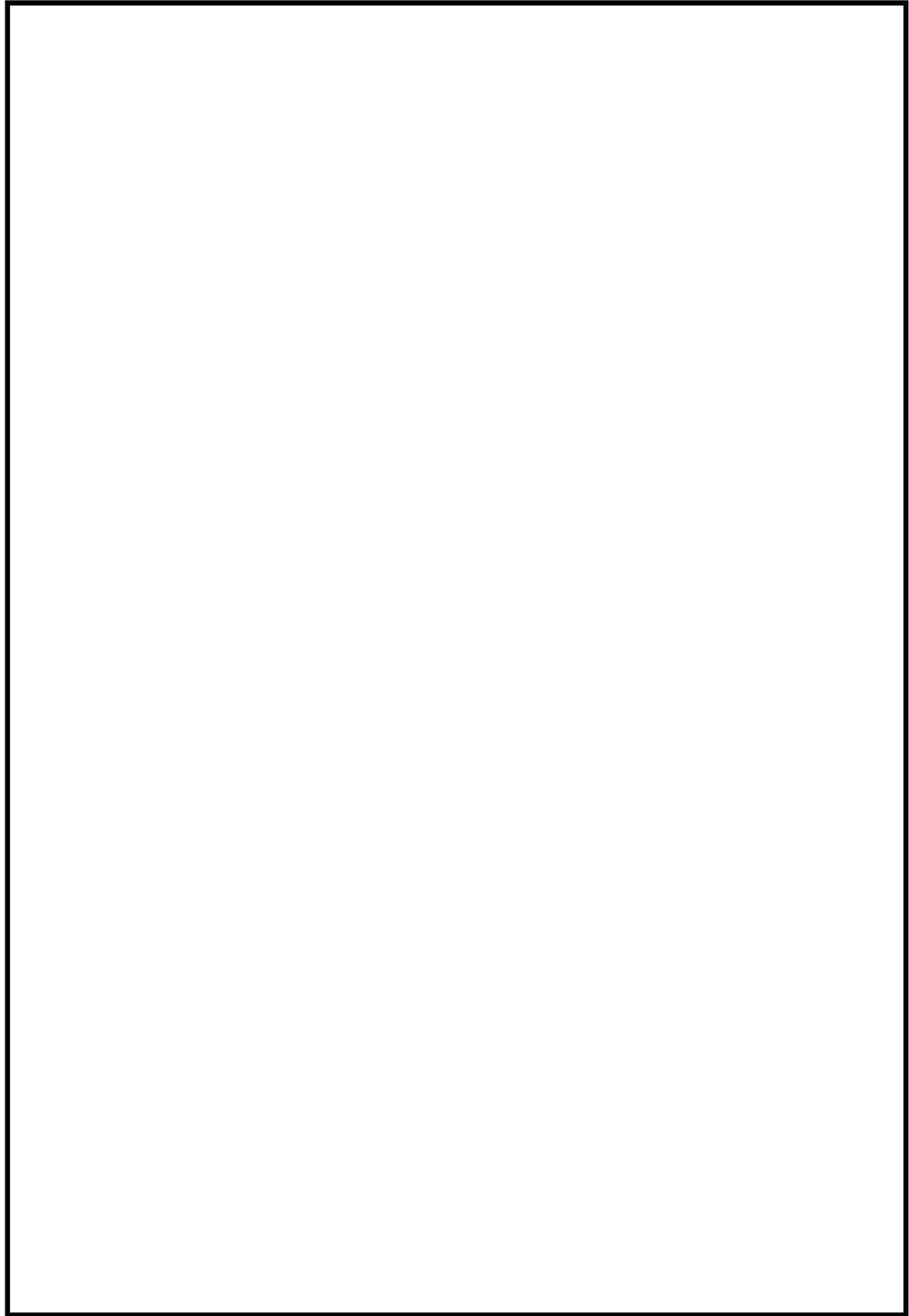
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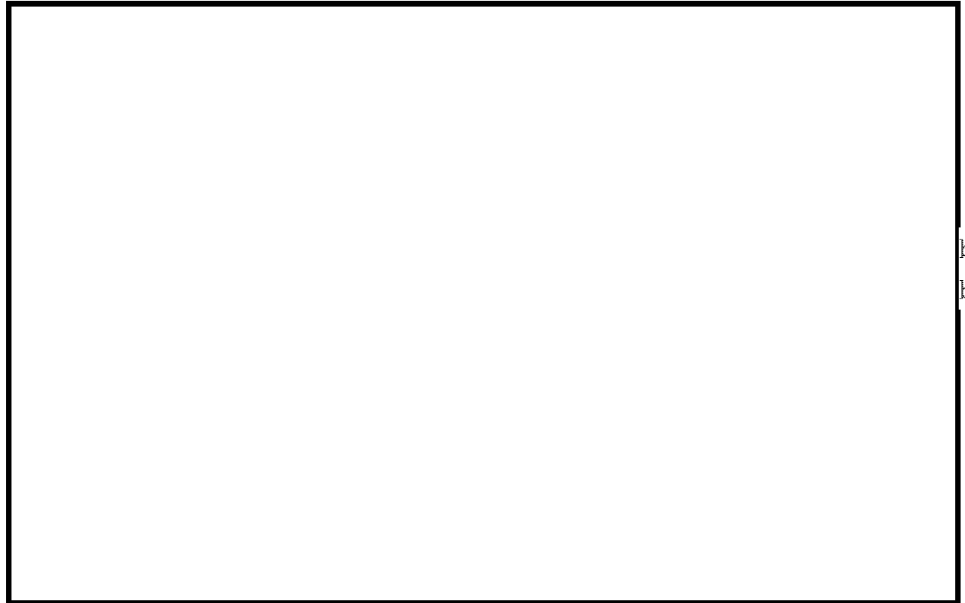
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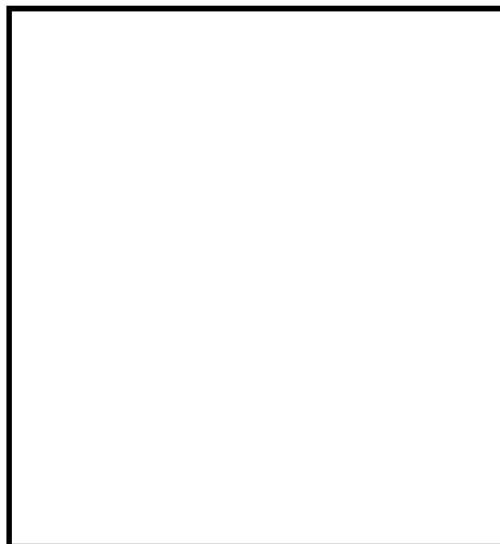
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The following list of names is of individuals who have not been positively identified as members of the Black Mafia, but are closely associated with its members:



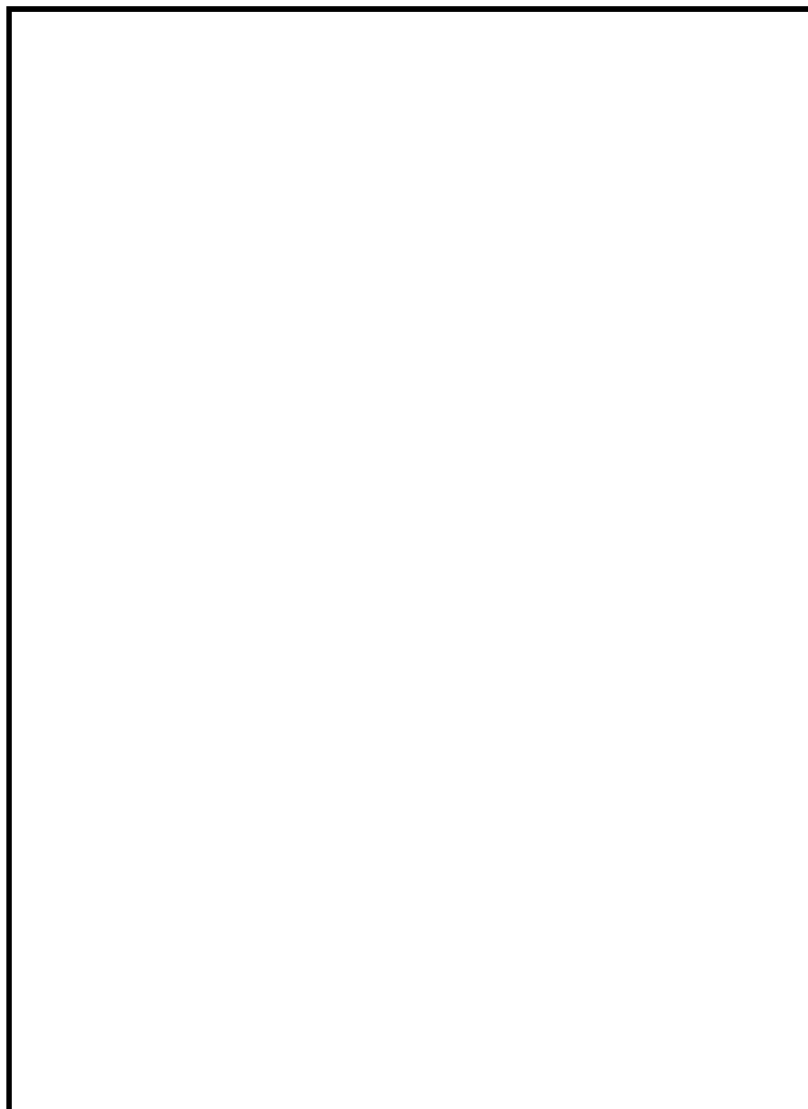
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All of the above-named individuals should be considered ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

IV. CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

On June 20, 1973, [] advised as follows:

He has heard five or six versions on the street of the killing of MAJOR COXSON and the shooting of members of his family in Cherry Hill, N.J., a couple of weeks ago. He indicated that the following is what happened:

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[] and a fourth Negro male, name unknown, went to MAJOR COXSON's house in Cherry Hill on Friday morning and asked COXSON for money. This money is alleged to be owed them from two shows COXSON put on at the Latin Casino in which Muslims worked as ticket takers and in other capacities and for such were to get a portion of what COXSON made.

COXSON was hit by these people because he withheld money from those two shows from the Muslims.

The four individuals engaged COXSON in a discussion over the money in the living room of his home and COXSON told them they could have his watch and a television system, probably closed circuit, which would be worth a few thousand dollars. The discussion became louder and COXSON's woman came downstairs to see what was going on. Shortly after they all left, and in a few minutes [] knocked on the door, came inside alone, and pulled a gun on COXSON. COXSON's woman said, "You don't need that here", and the MAJOR waived to her to shut up, "These people are my friends, you don't have to worry". At this point, [] hit COXSON up along side the head with a pistol and then took him up into the bedroom where COXSON was subsequently found tied and shot in the back of the head.

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He recalled that at one time prior to the killing of COXSON, [] was heard to say, "If the second show dies (meaning if the Muslims did not get any money) so does the MAJOR".

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[redacted] had been to COXSON's house before; [redacted] many times before, [redacted] frequently.

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An individual by the name of [redacted] (LNU) was also part of this group and very dangerous. He indicated that the MAJOR was not in narcotics but might bankroll somebody who had a narcotics operation and that [redacted] [redacted] definitely does not use narcotics.

The MAJOR did have a bodyguard and [redacted] question is "Where was the bodyguard on that night, nobody knows". He said he will find out the name of the fourth man who was in the hit and the name of COXSON's bodyguard and attempt to locate [redacted]

[redacted] hated [redacted] (phonetic) who was hit with another guy in Camden about a month before. He indicated that the [redacted] brothers operated an independent narcotics operation and refused to pay a portion of their profits to any group. He said that the MAJOR did not order a contract on the [redacted] brothers.

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[redacted] a member of the BM, on three separate occasions was shot by one of the [redacted] boys. On one occasion he hit him five times with a small caliber pistol and on another time, twice in the stomach with a .38. This he said has taken a little steam out of [redacted] and he is not as mean as he used to be.

[redacted] is crazy and that the people in West Philadelphia think what he did in Cherry Hill, N.J., was rotten but everybody is afraid of the Muslims and afraid to say anything. He indicated that [redacted] and [redacted] were even shaking down members of the Mosque. One of these persons [redacted] knows personally.

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Two nickel or silver plated pistols were used in the hits at COXSON's house and he noted that this type of pistol was favored by [redacted] and that he usually carries one of this description.

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On July 27, 1973, [] advised as follows:

He stated that there is a great deal of street talk that [] was back in the Philadelphia area on or about July 27, 1973, and that [] group of Black Muslims was making an all-out effort to take over the South Philadelphia drug traffic. The source stated that he was approached by [] who is a drug dealer in South Philadelphia, inasmuch as [] wanted to obtain a large number of guns for an all-out war with the Muslims. [] told him that on July 27, 1973, [] and other Muslims put guns to the head of [] and [] and told them, "You are out of business. The Muslims are taking over the drug business." He advised that [] and [] are leaders of the 15C gang in South Philadelphia. The 15C gang was originally a teenage street gang at 15th and Clymer. As the members grew older, they became deeply involved over a period of years in the drug business and now dominate a considerable portion of the drug traffic in South Philadelphia. This group is made up of, among others, [] [] also known as [] also known as [] and [] He advised that these individuals as well as drug dealers in the vicinity of 27th and Manton have been "muscled" by the Muslims in the past few days and they are not going to back down. The source also advised that a group of Muslims has been extorting the bars in South Philadelphia for \$250 a week. A large amount of this money went to pay [] bail money. Two individuals that [] knows that have been extorted are [] and [] []

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On the night of July 28, 1973, CALVIN TILGHMAN, a major narcotics dealer in North and South Philadelphia, was shot to death in South Philadelphia. The Police Department had no suspects in the shooting.

On July 30, 1973, [] advised as follows:

TILGHMAN was shot to death by an individual known as the [] is [] [] advised that he was

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at the home of a witness to the murder on the night of the murder. The witness returned to the house and told him about the murder and that [redacted] had done the shooting. It is here noted that [redacted] appears to be a Black Muslim and may well have been aligned with the Muslim side in the possible drug war described above. [redacted] advised that several other individuals have confirmed to him that TILGHMAN was murdered by the [redacted]. This information was furnished to the PHPD, Homicide Squad, who advised that they would act on this information.

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On July 31, 1973, [redacted] Homicide Squad, PHPD, recontacted this office and advised that follow-up investigation by the Homicide Squad as a result of the above information has confirmed that [redacted] did in fact kill TILGHMAN. He advised that this information came to light as a result of recontacts by the police with witnesses utilizing the information supplied by [redacted]

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On July 30, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

Recently at the Tycoon Club at 5th and Diamond Streets, [redacted] Columbia and Uber Streets, was threatened by a Negro male, brown skinned, 5 feet 10 inches, 165 pounds, who told [redacted] "You're supposed to be a killer, but if I don't get my money, you're the one who will be killed." [redacted] advised that as he has previously reported, [redacted] is a large scale narcotics dealer and this appears to be another phase of a continuing struggle for patrol of the drug traffic in Philadelphia.

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On August 1, 1973, [redacted] advised that recently while in Big Jim's Barber Shop, he overheard someone tell [redacted] that CALVIN TILGHMAN was murdered over the weekend in South Philadelphia. [redacted] acknowledged that he knew of the shooting and that TILGHMAN had been in the barber shop earlier that evening, and told [redacted] "they" had sent for him. By they, [redacted] received the impression [redacted] meant BM types. He further learned that TILGHMAN had told others that night that he was supposed to bring the money he owed them, but he did not have it.

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The following article entitled, "Is Black Protection And Extortion Racket For Real??" was published in "Nite Life", a weekly black publication in Philadelphia. The article acknowledges the existence of widespread extortion in black communities in Philadelphia. (Footnote: Because of the attacks by this newspaper on the general criminal activities and narcotics trafficking by members of the Black Muslims, its owner's life was threatened and the plant where the paper is printed was firebombed).

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Is Black Protection And Extortion Racket For Real??

By: The Staff

Several weeks ago, staff members of Nite Life, in response to tips from our sources decided to fan out throughout this city to determine whether the so called "BLACK PROTECTION AND EXTORTION RACKET" in Philadelphia is for real, or is it some kind of cruel joke

Today, we are forced to say IT IS FOR REAL

Black legit business men, and the not so legit are being forced to pay protection and extortion money. Everyone interviewed in this investigation have refused to confirm or deny this. However events confirm that such a racket does exist.

Here are some of the facts, a West Oak Lane bar owner has been fingered as the individual who points the finger at other blacks to be shaken down by the racket. Our investigators have determined that this same individual has placed at least two of the racket boys on his payroll in his tavern recently.

It is a fact that a Frankford based bar owner and number man has been approached by the racket boys and told to get up X-amount of dollars each week or else. The or else is backed up by the racket boys by their citing a West Oak Lane grocery who failed to come up with the money and woke up one morning to find his place of business destroyed by fire. In this instance they may be taking credit not due.

Several businessmen in the West Philadelphia area have been told to get it up. One figure quoted was \$300.00 per week.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P. 1, "Nite Life"
Phila., Pa.

Date: Sept. 25, 1973

Edition:

Author: The Staff

Editor:

Title:

BLACK MAFIA

Character: PH 92-2735

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

... of business men in the area
was told that his dues would amount to something like
\$3,000.00 per month. He denies it. And still another was
asked to donate to the bail funds of some who came
afoul of the law. He refused to do so.

Many black number men in the South and West
Philadelphia area have been approached and told to
change their bankers. Pay so much for protection, or
get out of business. Black bar owners are being ap-
proached. Especially those who are allowing action
beyond the law to go on in their places. And those who
are tagged as fronting for the real white owner, are
being pressed to pay their dues to the protection and
extortion racket.

They will deny it, but some black ministers have
been approached concerning kicking into the kitty. One
very well known black minister denies with tears in his
eyes that he has been approached. Our investigation
proves him to be a liar.

If you will look around you, you will note that the
white grocer or other businessman who has been in
your community for years, over night packs up his
bags and silently steals away. And you wonder what
happened to him. One such business man in the West
Philadelphia area was approached with x-amount of
dollars slapped down on the counter and told that he
had twenty-four hours to clear out. He took the cash,
packed his bags and silently stole away.

Our investigation shows that the Philadelphia
Police and the Federal people are aware of what is
happening.

All over this town those who call us brothers are
rippin' off whatever economic strength blacks may
have in their communities. Things have gotten so bad,
that it is believed that certain elements within the
white criminal world are set to take on the black
protection racketeers in open warfare to protect their
own interest in the numbers and drug rackets.

No drugs move in black South Philadelphia unless
the pushers pay dues to the Protection Racket. Any
number of black number writers and bankers have
closed up rather than pay the dues demanded, or
defying the Black Protection Racket.

If you ask is the Black Protection and Extortion
Racket is for Real, the reply has to be YES in capital
letters. Those who are in this business claim that
whites have been taking the money out of the black
community far too long without returning some of it to
the benefit of the community. In this, there is a certain
amount of truth. But, the question now is where are the
racketeers sending their harvest. Surely not back to
black Philadelphia.

Since our DISTRICT ATTORNEY is one for Grand
Jury investigations, we are wondering when he will get
up guts enough to investigate the Black Protection and
Extortion Racket. From all we can learn, there isn't
that much guts in all the world for Arlen Specter.

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On August 22, 1973, [] advised as follows:

Four Black Muslims who have been called the "Black Mafia" have approached three or four of the black numbers writers who work for []. These Muslims are demanding a protection payment from each writer in the amount of \$200 per week. [] has either had a meeting with these Muslims or is planning to have a meeting with these Muslims in the near future. [] is such an easy-going person, he will more than likely agree to pay extortionate protection money than "make any waves".

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On August 23, 1973, [] advised as follows:

The so-called BM is running scared after the publicity in the newspapers and the indictments along with the arrests of a few of its top members. According to some of the "brothers", [] and another member are trying to "get up" as much money as possible to leave town. The money is being obtained from their protection racket.

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On August 27 and September 5, 1973, [] advised as follows:

About two or three days ago, [] was approached by four black males, who are members of the Black Muslims. [] met with these Muslims because of the fact that they had been in contact with four of [] black numbers writers and demanded extortion payments of \$300 per week from each one.

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The persons contacted and threatened by these four Muslims were:

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[redacted]
[redacted] stalled the four Muslims by stating that he would pay his protection if other gamblers in the area paid for protection.

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On September 5, 1973, source learned that the same four Black Muslims had approached a Negro male, [redacted] in the vicinity of 20th and Dickinson Streets about one week ago. [redacted] but he [redacted] These four Muslims made [redacted] lay on his back on the ground and stood on his arms and feet. One of them placed a gun to his head and told [redacted] to tell his boss that they mean business and that they wanted their \$300 per week. [redacted] who was frightened, allegedly told these four men that he was out of the gambling business as of that moment. These Muslims allegedly told [redacted] that if he got out of the business "he would be out of life". Source is of the opinion that [redacted] would not condescend to pay these Muslims any protection money.

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On August 27, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

[redacted] through threats had induced BENNY FIELDS, a person living at 1603 Federal, to stop selling drugs other than [redacted] FIELDS did not comply and was shot to death on August 24, 1973, because he did not take his drugs off the street. [redacted] determined that the man who killed FIELDS was [redacted] also known as [redacted], Philadelphia photograph [redacted] determined this from talking to persons in the bar that FIELDS was taken from by [redacted] on the night he was killed.

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On August 31, 1973, the information concerning the FIELDS homicide was furnished to [redacted] who confirmed that he had considered [redacted] a suspect but previously had had no hard information concerning [redacted] He advised that this information would be of great value to his investigation. [redacted] requested that the Philadelphia FBI, through [redacted], try to develop for him the names of some witnesses to this crime. This assignment has been furnished to [redacted]

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On August 31, 1973, [] advised that the Black Muslims continue to extort black bar owners and numbers writers in South Philadelphia. This amount per week has been raised from \$250 to \$300. Source advised that the Muslims have even gone so far as to extort money from three numbers writers who are part of the organization of [] (true name [] subject of PH file 165-1415). [] advised that [] (LNU), [] at 15th and Catherine, and [] (LNU), who is the [] in the 1500 block of South Street, have been extorted. The other location which has been extorted and which also belongs to [] is the grocery store on the southeast corner of 16th and Catherine. [] has advised that [] has decided not to pay off the Muslims and that in his estimation, this might well result in a confrontation between the white organized crime element in Philadelphia and the Black Muslims who are involved in Black, Inc. [] stated that [] has requested a meeting with the Muslims but that the purpose for the meeting would appear to be so that his men might be able to get a look at the Muslims for future reprisals.

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On August 30, 1973, [] advised as follows:

He was contacted by an individual known to him as [] identified by photograph as [] and [] had attempted to get money from him when [] was in jail.

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He has observed many of the members of the BM at the Monday Night Fight at the Spectrum. These individuals also frequent the large social events in the area.

The BM is also known as Black, Inc., (BI), and that they are recruiting heavily in the criminal element of Philadelphia. Most of the individuals are members of the Black Muslim faith but if they do not want to join their religion, you can be a sympathizer. He stated that they now hold their meetings around 40th Street and Haverford and that at these meetings they discuss their criminal activities.

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[redacted] is a sympathizer and his righthand man, name unknown, drives a brown over brown 1973 Buick Century. It was [redacted] who brought [redacted] into the BM and that [redacted] have been associates for years. [redacted] (LNU), and [redacted] were leaders of the group. [redacted] described [redacted] as a changed man after he became involved with the BM. [redacted] stated [redacted] hangs around the Playmate Bar on Race Street and that he is infatuated with [redacted] (LNU), a part owner who works the day shift.

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[redacted] (LNU) is liaison between the BM and [redacted] the head of the Black Muslims in Philadelphia. He stated that there are Orthodox Muslims as well as Gangster Muslims and that [redacted] is probably a true believer of the Muslim tenants, but that he is also interested in the money available to the BM.

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The Muslims control South and West Philadelphia criminal activity but they do not get too much involved in the East Philadelphia section because the old timers there are too violent.

Drugs in Philadelphia are hard to come by, and, therefore, the BM has resorted to extortion and robbery to get money in their till. It was source's understanding that all of the money [redacted] obtained for the sale had been extorted throughout the city. The recent article which appeared in the "Philadelphia Inquirer" exposing the key members of the BM has excited many of the people who had been extorted and the possibility exists that if they are approached again, they may not pay up.

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[redacted] is supposed to have sent an investigator to Philadelphia because the Muslims here were getting caught in their criminal activities. [redacted] feels that [redacted] in Philadelphia is aware of the criminal activity but he cannot stop it and is in effect, a victim.

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[redacted] is a sympathizer and gives frequent payoffs to the BM. They ran [redacted] out of his South Street restaurant and at the time was allegedly involved in a shooting. He figured it would be better to join rather than risk losing everything.

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[redacted] is not involved with the BM because they feel his is crazy. [redacted] is allegedly involved in cocaine traffic, and had to get out of the numbers business because he could not pay off his hits.

On August 30, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

An unidentified Negro male by the name of [redacted] who is a Black Muslim and a good friend of [redacted] attends a Muslim meeting in South Philadelphia every Monday night at 7:00 p.m. Several days previously, there had been a shooting at 18th and Cumberland on a Friday evening outside of Kelly's Bar. [redacted] who handles the drug traffic at 20th and York, accused [redacted] of setting him up for a holdup. Two Muslims came with [redacted] to this neighborhood and the shooting thereafter occurred.

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On September 6, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

He had been talking with [redacted] who advised him that a great deal of pressure is being applied to [redacted] black numbers writers by the BM. Evidently, the organization known as the BM wants some of the proceeds of these writers. Either they have to pay or the Black Mafia will not allow them to operate. [redacted] advised that he had a meeting with some of the individuals of this organization, and a settlement had been reached whereby his writers would be able to continue as before. [redacted] would not tell him the outcome of this meeting other than to say it had been worked out. [redacted] believes that as a result, [redacted] is now paying a certain amount to this organization.

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On September 6, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

Boot's Tavern, 17th and Charton Streets, is owned by [redacted] also known as [redacted] who resides at [redacted]. About one month ago, [redacted] was robbed by a group of young Negro males who are believed to be Muslims who are also known as the Black Mafia. Source learned that a group of Negro toughs had attempted to extort protection money from [redacted] and other members of the Progressive 10. [redacted] turned them down and shortly thereafter he was held up and robbed of approximately \$2,000 by a group of young Negroes.

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[redacted] a gambler whose main business is in the Negro area west of Broad Street, has had his numbers writers threatened by members of the BM. These black hoodlums only approach the Negro writers who work for white numbers bookers.

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Four of [redacted] writers were approached and ordered to pay \$300 per week each as protection money. [redacted] met with these Black Muslims at the Bombay Club, 16th and South Streets, and agreed to pay \$700 per week for protection. [redacted] has long associated with Negroes in South Philadelphia and has a good rapport with them. However, [redacted] was convinced that the BM members who threatened him were of the vicious type that killed women and children in Washington, D.C., in January, 1973. [redacted] stated that he would rather pay money to these hoodlums rather than risk injury to any of his workers or himself.

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These BM members are concentrating on the operation of [redacted] who utilizes many Negro workers. [redacted] has learned that [redacted] has instructed his people not to pay one cent. [redacted] is of the opinion that [redacted] will not pay protection money to the BM members because he is paying too much money for protection to the Philadelphia Police. [redacted] learned that one of [redacted] was threatened by four Black Mafia members, but [redacted] refuses to budge.

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[redacted] has five black numbers writers whom [redacted] knows were approached by the BM:



On September 12, 1973, source advised that the so-called BM is extorting money from white gamblers who have black numbers writers in the black areas of South and West Philadelphia. [redacted] is paying \$700 a week for protection to the BM. [redacted] who runs an operation in the 2600 block of North Broad Street, was approached

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by the BM who demanded \$300 a week from him. [redacted] is believed to be affiliated with [redacted] [redacted] tried to stall, but these BM members took \$40.00 from his person and demanded a sit down with his boss. One of the BM Negroes who approached [redacted] is known by the nickname [redacted]. He is a bodyguard for a tough Negro hoodlum named [redacted].

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The BM members are only pressuring the white numbers backers who operate in the black areas. They have approached [redacted] and he appeared sympathetic to their cause. They also approached [redacted] but he did not wish to go along with them. [redacted] is affiliated with [redacted].

The BM held a meeting in North Philadelphia on the night of September 10, 1973, and also another meeting on the same night in Southwest Philadelphia, but the locations were unknown. [redacted] and his black workers have been approached but [redacted] has stated he would never pay these bums. [redacted] and the [redacted] brothers have indicated that if the BM puts pressure on him, there will be a blood bath.

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[redacted] is acquainted with a tough Negro from 5th and Poplar Streets who is a close friend. This Negro male is known as "BLOOD" and is the type of person "who will do a number on anyone for \$500."

[redacted] (LNU) from [redacted] [redacted] who is associated with [redacted] and [redacted] has also been approached by the BM who were demanding \$200 per week from each writer.

Two of the black numbers writers who work for [redacted] have also been approached by the BM.

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To source's knowledge, [redacted] is the only gambler who is currently paying. The BM members told him that they want the identity of the white gamblers who refused to pay because they would "love to put the heat on them." Source learned that the BM member [redacted] indicated that he will see [redacted] as soon as he is released from jail later this month.

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On September 5, 1973, [] advised as follows:

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The BM, using the organizational title of Black, Inc., were passing out leaflets in the South Philadelphia black area in order to stir up the community and get their cooperation for funds to be used allegedly for the community but more than likely for themselves. Source produced one of the leaflets and it reads as follows:

" A T T E N T I O N !

BLACK INC. INTEND TO BETTER
OUR COMMUNITY BY:

1. STOPPING ALL GANG WARFARE
2. STOPPING BURGLARIES
3. STOPPING ALL MUGGINGS
4. STOPPING RAPES
5. STOPPING DRUG TRAFFICINGS
6. STOPPING GRAFFITTI
7. STOPPING ROBBERIES
8. CLEANING UP OUR COMMUNITY"

[] who works the black area of South Philadelphia, was allegedly brutally attacked by members of the BM because he would not submit to weekly extortion payoffs. This alleged incident happened during the weekend of []

A black South Philadelphia bar owner by the name of [] is now giving \$300 a week extortion money to the BM.

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Another [] by the name of [] was contacted by the members of the BM and told them that he was willing to pay the amount that everyone else was paying. He stalled them off by saying he would first

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contact other numbers bankers and get back to them. To date, no payments have been made.

[redacted] of a small food store by the name [redacted]
[redacted] is now paying \$150 a week to the BM.

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There is a numbers writer in the 1700 block between Federal and Manton on the west side of the street known as [redacted] who was contacted by the BM and is presently paying off. The bar owner of a tavern located at 16th and Catherine is also paying off extortion money to the BM.

The BM is presently renting a building on the northeast corner of 15th and South Streets. This building which has not been furnished as yet will become the headquarters for the Storybook Inn located at 23rd and Dickinson Streets.

[redacted] Negro male, age approximately 25 years, [redacted] is one of the main leaders of the BM in South Philadelphia. [redacted] was due to be tried in local court for the murder of WARDELL GREEN, which occurred on November 3, 1971, at Philadelphia. [redacted] also known as [redacted] has intimated to source and others that he was also responsible for the murder of GREEN's sister, which happened recently. This murder took place at 722 Rodman Street, Philadelphia. Source further alleged [redacted] is now a fugitive due to the fact he did not show up for court this week.

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A [redacted] on the southwest corner of [redacted] was contacted by the BM. They took \$300 from him out of his cash register and they advised him they wanted \$300 a week henceforth. The grocery store is now closed.

The Captain of the South Philadelphia BM hit squad is [redacted] also known as [redacted] and [redacted] had been seen driving a cream colored Cadillac, [redacted] in the last few weeks. [redacted] and [redacted] are Lieutenants on the BM hit squad.

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M [redacted] alleged to source that BM has between 70 and 75 members with one-third of all their profits from illegal sources going to the BM Mosque. According to source, [redacted] has stated that [redacted] fugitive, [redacted] wants to give Muhammad's Mosque #12 (MM#12) a million dollars by Founders Day, February of 1974. Because of the slowness in getting funds and the high risk, it has been decided that bank robberies might be more profitable. Therefore, any bank in the tri-state area, which includes New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, would be likely sources. Most of the BM members use cocaine but rarely touch heroin. [redacted] alleged to source that "We have 25 bodies to our credit this year alone."

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The following article entitled "5 Black Gangs Now War on Trash" refers to "Black, Inc.", a community group who claim as their major objective the stopping of gang killings in Philadelphia. [redacted] [redacted] officials in BI have been identified as prime figures in the BM.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

5 Black Gangs Now 'War on Trash'

By TYRRE JOHNSON

Black, Inc., a community group of 50 young black men starts to clean up South Philadelphia's gangs, crime and trash. Yesterday they started on the trash.

The group, along with some 30 teenage gang members representing the area's five major gangs, distributed 104 black and white 50 gallon trash cans throughout South Philadelphia.

"We are doing this today to show there is pride in our neighborhood," said James Fox, 24, secretary of the group.

BUT THE GROUP SAID its main objective was to stop the gang killings.

"We were aware that our younger brothers were being neglected," said Lonnie Dawson, 25, a salesman, father of three and the group's treasurer.

"They were doing so much (gang warring) because there was so little else to do."

Last August, the gangs rocked the community with four killings in less than a

month. These are the gangs Black, Inc., now says it has brought together.

Black, Inc., began more than 18 months ago, said Gene Hearn, 28, a butcher and the group's chairman.

"We had been working with gang members before and then stopped," said Hearn, "and then they began gang warring again."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P.23, Phila. Daily News

Date: 10/2/73
Edition: 8 Star
Author: Tyree Johnson
Editor:
Title: BLACK MAFIA

Character:

or

Classification: 92-2735
Submitting Office: PHILA.

☐ Being Investigated

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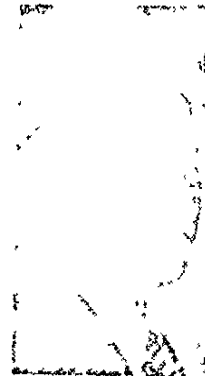
HEARN SAID THE GROUP first functioned as a social organization giving parties, entertainment shows and other fund-raising events

Now they have decided to "redirect our funds and work with youths," said Hearn

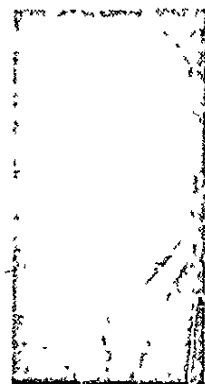
Yesterday, Black, Inc., opened an office at 1443 South st. after making nearly \$1,000 worth of renovations on a former rummage shop they are renting for \$75 a month

The center will be open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Monday through Saturday

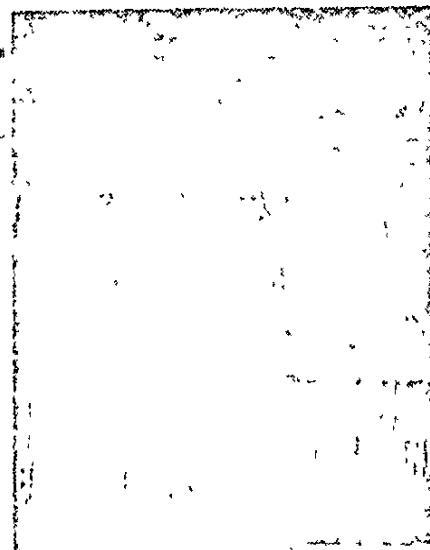
Hearn said the center will be used mainly as office space where his members hope to find jobs for youths, raise money through contributions and open new businesses in South Philadelphia



Dawson



Fox



FOR MORE
FROM US
SEEK
OUR COMM
UNIT

Black, Inc.: cleanup gangs

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On September 7, 1973, [] advised as follows:

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Gamblers in South Philadelphia are being pressured for protection payments by Black Muslims who are being referred to as "The Black Mafia." In mid-August, 1973, four Black Muslim males approached four different numbers writers who work for []. These men demanded \$300 per week protection money from each writer. [] has actually met with these Black Muslims and has actually paid them at least \$700 for protection.

The numbers writers who work for [] who were approached are as follows:



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[] (LNU) is helping [] run the operation of []. When these Muslims made the demand for \$300 from [] they threatened his wife and nine children if he did not pay.

About two weeks ago, one [] who works for [] was approached by four Black Muslims. These men told [] to tell his boss that they wanted \$300 a week from each writer or "you will be dead." [] is a writer for [] and told the subjects that he was no longer active in gambling, but he was sure that [] would not pay. These four Muslims allegedly threw [] to the ground, stood on his arms, and put a gun to his head and told him if he did not deliver the message, he would be dead.

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When [] met with the Muslims and agreed to pay, the meeting was held at the Bombay Lounge, 16th and South Streets.

A Negro male, who is known as [] or [] from the [] is alleged to be involved with the Black Muslims who are putting the pressure on gamblers. [] drives a new red Cadillac automobile and is very friendly with [] and []

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On September 10, 1973, [] advised as follows:

He was in Atlantic City, N.J., on Labor Day and while he was there, he visited a bar on Kentucky Avenue called Goldie's. While in this bar, a friend of his pointed to [] and told him, "That's the guy who killed those people in D.C." Source advised it was, indeed, [] because he had seen pictures of him in the papers, as well as the pictures a Philadelphia Agent had shown him. It is the understanding of source that Goldie's Bar is a favorite hangout for members of the BM. They congregate upstairs in the rear of this establishment. While this place serves as a bar, it is merely a front for some big dope activities. According to source, this dope comes in from Washington, D.C., and the woman who operates the bar is from D.C. She is described as being tall, in her 50's, and is a Negro. She drives a black Lincoln Continental Mark IV with Washington, D.C., tags.

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Not too long ago, some members of the BM went into a bar on the east side of the street on 52nd Street near Master and threatened the owner and his children. There were approximately nine of them and some were armed with shotguns. They asked initially for \$5,000 and then \$3,000, and if they did not receive the latter figure, he and his family were to be killed. This bar was closed down for a couple of days after this incident but has since reopened. Source believes that they must have been paid off by the owner of the bar.

Another incident attributed to the BM occurred about two weeks ago when some members of this group busted

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into a crap game, held up the participants after stripping them, and then raped the operator of the game's daughter, who is about 16 years old. This occurred somewhere in the neighborhood of 61st Street.

On September 11, 1973, [] advised as follows:

He has heard more and more "rumblings" on the street regarding the BM. He stated that the 553 Bar on Haverford Avenue is [] (different individual from []), who has been knocked off twice by members of the BM. He advised that the BM has a grudge against [] and that they are trying to drive him out of the business. He will attempt to develop more information in this regard.

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On September 12, 1973, [] advised as follows:

The BM is still attempting to extort from people in West Philadelphia and they are also robbing and raping people. Approximately two or three weeks ago some members of this group broke into a crap game on Angora Terrace in the 5600 block, he believes. They made all of the people there strip and they were robbed. They also raped the operator's daughter. Source knows the operator of this crap game only by the name of [] He is Negro and is 47 or 48 years old.

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Sometime ago, the BM approached a guy by the name of [] who now has a [] [] They "demanded" that [] However, [] must have "smoothed things over" because the [] []

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On September 13, 1973, [] advised as follows:

An organization in Philadelphia known as the "Black Mafia" is attempting to take over all of the black numbers operations in that area. This process is being completed by having the operators (bankers) pay a fee to the organization on a weekly basis. If this demand is not met, an enforcer from the organization will handle the unpaid debt.

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One of the BM's leaders is said to be [redacted]

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On September 18 and 19, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

[redacted] has a close Negro friend who is known by the name [redacted]. The current information in South Philadelphia indicates that members of the so-called BM are extorting money from black numbers writers who work for white gamblers. [redacted] stated that he told [redacted] that he may call on [redacted] to do some "contact work" on some BM guys. According to source, [redacted] is the type of person who would kill anybody for money, black or white. [redacted] comes from the area around 5th and Poplar or 5th and Girard Streets and has served several years in local prison for assaults, stabbings, and shootings.

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Regarding the identity of a Negro male who is known by the nickname [redacted] and who is the individual connected with the BM who robbed [redacted] a couple of weeks ago, source stated that he does know an individual by the name of [redacted]. The Negro male known as [redacted] was a former gambler who worked for deceased Negro gambler CLEE COLEMAN. According to the source, [redacted] would be approximately [redacted].

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On September 18, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

The following bars or taverns have been contacted regarding extortion money or payments:

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C & O Bar located at 16th and Venango
Variety store called Cousin's Store, 52nd and Race
Fountainhead Bar, 52nd and Spruce [redacted]
Ike's Knotty Bar, location unknown
Ciro Levay's Bar, called Ciro's, 7300 block Ogontz

He has heard "street talk" that the BM is intensifying its efforts to gain control of the street gangs in the South Philadelphia area. There are several ways in which this is being done. First, tickets to the [redacted] and [redacted] fight were given to the Carpenter Street gang of South Philadelphia. This was done by the BM through its community name - Black, Inc. Secondly, BI, also known as BM, is allegedly giving street parties for the various gangs

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in South Philadelphia area and they are trying to co-opt the various gangs in order to get them to join the BM. By showing them how they can use their gang organizations to commit crimes that are well-planned and where the take will be large and profitable, BI, hopes thereby to gain more members. The promise of highly experienced legal counsel to back any member who is arrested is also part of the BM's enticement.

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On September 19, 1973, [] advised as follows:

On this date, members of the BM "shook down" numbers writers at Callahan's Bar, 22nd and Wharton Streets, and at Brock's Bar, 24th or 26th and Wharton Streets.

[] who works for [], [] a black male, who works for [] were approached. The BM group even put their demands on the waitress and barmaid at each location.

On September 19, 1973, [] advised as follows:

Three individuals who were members of the BM have recently been visiting numbers operators in the Philadelphia area and extorting money from them. Since early in September, 1973, an individual known as [] one [] and an unidentified Negro male have contacted the following individuals, all of whom have numbers operations and either through threats or implied threats have attempted to extort money from them:

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[] (LNU), []
[] (writer for []).

[] (LNU), [] northwest corner, [] operation).

[] southeast corner, []
[]

[]

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[redacted]
[redacted] operation).

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]

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[redacted], whose true name is [redacted] is an employee for [redacted] and a member of the Muslims as is [redacted]. The third individual whose name is not known to him, is described as a light skinned Negro, approximately 42 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches, and thin build. He stated that these individuals are collecting \$1,000 a week from [redacted] and \$300 a week from [redacted] (INU). [redacted] had told him that this operation is going to be nationwide and that all of the numbers operators in Philadelphia will be coming in.

Source expressed the opinion that [redacted] may be cooperative at this time inasmuch as he believes that [redacted] set him up for a holdup several weeks ago and at this time would be inclined to want to get even with him. Source added that [redacted] had recently met with members of the EM in an effort to attempt to reach some sort of agreement with them.

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On September 20, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

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He was with [redacted] a couple of days ago, at which time he had asked [redacted] about the pressure that the blacks were putting on him regarding some of his numbers writers. [redacted] is quite close-mouthed about this and did not want to discuss it with the source or anyone else. He advised that he believes [redacted] is still paying money to protect his writers. He continued

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that he feels this way because [] really does not have the muscle at this time to do anything else. Source heard from a number of different people recently that [] had been roughed up by some of the same blacks that had been putting the pressure on [] but was unable to determine the extent of [] injuries or his present whereabouts.

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On September 24 and 26, 1973, [] advised as follows:

Regarding the rumor that gambling [] was beaten by members of the BM on or about September 21, 1973, source has been unable to locate [] Contact with [] revealed that [] was very evasive and did not admit or deny that [] had been beaten.

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On September 26, 1973, source furnished the following information:

[] is definitely paying about \$1,000 a week in protection money to the members of the BM, who threatened his number writers. [] told source he had not seen [] for a few days and did not confirm or deny that he heard a rumor that [] had been beaten.

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[] and who was a [], told source that [] had been beaten by members of the BM on or about September 21, 1973. [] said that [] is probably recuperating in Ocean City, N.J., or at the [] N.J.

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Source heard a rumor that the BM members had a conference with [] but source figured this was in error because the information more than likely applied to [] at [] Source has heard that [] is also paying protection money because of the fact that a good portion of his work is in the black neighborhood.

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[redacted] met with [redacted] and discussed the BM robbery of [redacted] on [redacted] at [redacted] expressed the opinion that the white bankers who have black numbers writers can expect a visit from the BM.

Source has been unable to learn the location of [redacted]. None of the source's contacts have seen [redacted] since September 21, 1973. Source learned that one of [redacted] numbers writers, a black female, (FNU) [redacted] was dropped by [redacted] and now turns in to [redacted]. Source figures that [redacted] is trying to get out of the business slowly. [redacted] on the other hand, will pick up business because his activity is now being protected by the BM as well as to his payoffs to the local police.

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[redacted] (LNU), whose telephone number is probably [redacted] and who formerly wrote numbers for [redacted] was approached by members of the BM recently. [redacted] is from the vicinity of 18th and Christian and operates a small numbers book. [redacted] will more than likely contact [redacted] to see if he should pay for protection or not. Source is of the opinion that [redacted] will pay because [redacted] is paying and is doing well again.

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On September 26, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

Last Thursday evening, four members of the BM entered Dukes Luncheonette at 18th and Reed Streets and held up [redacted] and several other patrons. Three of these men had sawed-off shotguns and one had a pistol. [redacted] also known as [redacted], started to enter the luncheonette and when he saw what was happening, it was too late. [redacted] was ordered inside. [redacted] was then robbed of \$600 in cash and a wristwatch. Also present was [redacted]

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[redacted] is a Negro male, about 5 feet 10 inches. [redacted], with a [redacted] and [redacted] formerly wrote numbers for [redacted] but now they both work for [redacted] works in partnership with [redacted]

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The rumor still persists that [] was beaten by members of the BM because he has not been seen at his usual hangouts since September 21, 1973.

A Negro numbers writer known only as [] from the [], was approached for protection payments by the BM. [] hangs in a taproom at 21st and Federal and turns into []

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[] who drives a red Cadillac and is from the vicinity of 20th and Wharton Streets. is believed to be the person who approached [] at a bar at 19th and Mountain and ordered him to be at a meeting of the BM at 20th and Carpenter. The BM is said to have several meeting places in the vicinity of 20th and Carpenter, Reed and Wharton Streets. One of their principal hangouts is Tillman's Bar at 20th and Reed.

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A Negro male known only as [] who [] has also been pressured for payments by the BM. [] is associated with gambler []

[] hangs in the Bombay Lounge, 16th and South. He has conversed with BM members at this location and has long ago agreed to pay for protection. [] "cries poverty" but he is doing much better now that he is paying off.

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[] and [] [] at 22nd and Wharton Streets, have been approached for protection by the BM.

On August 12, 1973, an article appeared in the "Philadelphia Inquirer" concerning the BM. Among 12 photographs of members was a photograph of ROBERT "BOP DADDY" FAIRBANKS, who was listed as deceased. Source stated that [] claimed they spoke with "BOP DADDY" about a week ago. He has a full Afro hair style and a long bush mustache and is alive and well.

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Source has made numerous inquiries as to the condition and whereabouts of [redacted] but has been unable to learn anything. [redacted] has not been at his usual hangout, the Wharton Bar, 31st and Wharton.

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The BM members hang out at Tillman's Bar, which is operated by the [redacted]

On September 27, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

Shakedowns of South Philadelphia gamblers and other racketeers by a group known to him as the "Family" are being conducted by the following people:

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On one side of Washington Street, shakedowns are conducted by [redacted] the [redacted] and [redacted]

On the other side of Washington Street, [redacted] [redacted] are extorting money from gamblers.

About a month ago, [redacted] who is located at 20th and Dickinson Street, was approached on a Wednesday and a Friday by [redacted] and told that he could either write numbers for them or pay immediately. Source stated that [redacted] also is making payments. Another one is [redacted] from Opal and Reed Streets. To his knowledge, none of the workers of [redacted] [redacted] have been approached and he feels it is because [redacted] s people do not operate openly on street corners and they are mostly women.

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In West Philadelphia an individual named [redacted] who [redacted] is a Lieutenant for [redacted] and is extorting rackets figures in that section of the city. The way the source hears it, 25 percent of the profit made by Muslims in narcotics and gambling goes to the Temple.

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Another individual who is conducting shakedowns for the Muslims is a man known as [redacted] whom he described as a Negro male, 5 feet 10 inches, 195 pounds, who is cleanshaven and wears his hair close. To source's knowledge, [redacted] comes from South Philadelphia and

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is usually found in the 2300 block of Carpenter Street in the vicinity of 21st and Montrose Streets.

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On September 28, 1973, [] advised as follows:

The Black Muslims along with an organization called, "Black, Inc.", which is, as far as he is concerned, synonymous with the BM, has several stick-up men who are operating in various parts of the city. Their main objective is to hit anyone who has a lot of money, but mostly those who make money illegally. This list includes narcotics pushers, distributors, and financiers. It also includes black bar owners and other black businessmen. Numbers writers and numbers banks have also been hit, but the narcotics people are their main sources of money.

On October 1, 1973, [] advised as follows:

On September 26, 1973, three La Cosa Nostra (LCN) members went to a bar in South Philadelphia to discuss their current troubles with the so-called "Black Mafia", a group of black murderers and extortionists.

On September 27, 1973, several members of the BM visited the bar belonging to [] and pushed him around. The argument finished on the sidewalk outside the bar. The black gangsters told [] that they knew he was the ultimate backer of a numbers operation in a black neighborhood and that they wanted money in order for him to continue that operation. [] has a gun ready and will fight before he pays.

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Rumor on the street is that [] [] were either worked over or approached by this gang because all are numbers bankers with substantial businesses in black neighborhoods. The Philadelphia LCN family feels it owes nothing to the above individuals since they are independent operators and not LCN members. [] and his two brothers - all LCN members - feel that something must be done to protect his operation.

On October 2, 1973, [] advised as follows:

With regard to the BM, he has been in contact with numerous numbers writers, whom he referred to as "digits", who have been complaining of shakedowns by the Muslims. The Muslims are attempting to take over all of the numbers operations in South Philadelphia and have been recently shaking down the digits. Tow to three weeks ago, a numbers writer known to him as [] a Negro male, stated to him that [] also known as [] and [], along with two other unknown Black Muslims, approached him and told him that he was to consider himself out of business unless his "banker" contacted the Muslims. [] was told to have his white banker contact the Muslims for a meeting, and that if he was to continue in operation, the white banker would have to kick in a certain amount to the Muslims. He is of the opinion that [] writes for a white banker, who is an Italian, and who is associated with [] recontacted [] and [] at a later date, and told them that his banker would meet with them anytime between 8th and 9th Streets on Snyder Avenue. When [] requested more specifics as to the date and time of this meeting night, [] told them that his banker would meet them at anytime and that all they would have to do is to go to this location and that someone would contact them. [] advised source that the Muslims failed to show up.

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Another Negro male writer, whom he knows as [] was talking with him on South 3rd Street, approximately two weeks ago, and was complaining to him of the Muslim shake-down of the black numbers writers in South Philadelphia. While talking to [] a white male, approximately 50 years of age, who appeared to be of Italian descent, pulled up in a new black automobile, and source was introduced to him by []. This man was introduced to him as [], and was identified by [] as his banker. During this conversation, [] asked [] if there were any more problems with the Muslims of late. [] asked [] what he was going to do if the Muslims persisted with their shakedown and [] replied, "He'll show them what he'll do, he'll blow their damn heads off."

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A [] who works at the [] located on 15th or 16th Street and Catherine Street, had told him that a few weeks ago, [] and [] in the company of other Negro males whom she identified as Muslims, came into the Bombay and began to shake down a numbers writer, telling him they wanted to see his banker and that the Muslims are going to take over his operation. Source stated that the banker, a white male, whom he only knows as [] met with [] and others in the Bombay, and that he heard that [] gave into the Muslims and is giving them a piece of his action so that he can continue his operation.

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A few days ago, a black digit he knows as [] who writes in the vicinity of 17th and Federal Streets, advised him that he had received a visit from "some Muslims" who told him eh was out of business unless his banker cut a piece of his profit out for the Muslims. During this conversation with [] source stated that [] told him that one of the Muslims who shook him down was []. He asked [] if [] was identical to the [] he had helped at 4th and Catherine Streets in a Muslim store, and [] replied that it was, and that [] was with him.

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The word is out that the only way that the white bankers from South Philadelphia can continue their numbers operations is to pay a percentage to the Muslims. He has heard that the Muslims are calling for a sit-down meeting with all white bankers in South Philadelphia, but that these bankers with connections with the White Mafia, and/or [], have told the Muslims through their digits that they will not sit down with them. He believes that there will be a shooting war taking place in the future if the Muslims continue their shakedown operation.

On October 3 and 4, 1973, [] advised as follows:

The rumor regarding [] being beaten by members of the BM still persists. [] and [] who are the [] are denying that [] was beaten.

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[redacted] also known as [redacted] has closed his place of business and allegedly has quit gambling. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is conducting investigation of [redacted] which is supposed to be the reason he is out of business. Some people have speculated that the BM has frightened [redacted] to such a point that he has given up his gambling business. Source is acquainted with [redacted] who formerly worked for [redacted]. [redacted] has an office man who is known as [redacted] (LNU). [redacted] has been one of those persons who says that [redacted] was really beaten by members of the BM.

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[redacted] who operates a gambling business in the vicinity of Broad and Glenwood Streets, is considered "a dumb dumb" in the trade. When [redacted] was approached by members of the BM who demanded \$300 per week, [redacted] reportedly told them, "Hey man. My man is with you boys." When the BM member [redacted] asked [redacted] what he meant, [redacted] said, "My man is [redacted] who is with your people too." This statement did not impress [redacted] who proceeded to take all of the money [redacted] had on his person. This happened during late August, 1973. Source heard that [redacted] had identified two of the four BM members who robbed them.

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[redacted] has reopened his place of business and appears to be on a close relationship with [redacted]. Source is convinced that when the BM obtains a little money, [redacted] will willingly join them.

[redacted] (LNU) a Negro male who [redacted] has furnished information that the BM did beat up [redacted]. According to [redacted] refused to pay \$300 a week per writer and four BM members stripped him naked and beat him badly. Source admits that no one has actually seen [redacted] in his usual hangouts during the last two or three weeks but he himself believes that [redacted] is merely hiding out in New Jersey because his gambling case has been reopened.

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On October 3, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

Retired PHPD officer (FNU) [redacted] said [redacted] (LNU), a black numbers writer for [redacted] has been shaken

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down for protection money by the BM, but [] will not pay.

[] is believed to be active in burglary and narcotics sales. He is using the car of [] (phonetic), who works in the [] 25th and Reed Streets. [] picks up [] at source's place each morning. [] takes [] to work and uses the car all day.

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[] a vicious black male who [] hangs with, is []. He is a vicious killer and hangs with [] and [] from the 7th and Poplar area. [] has told [] if the BM threatens [] or his friends, [] "would do their thing on these dudes for a price". [] is looking for a contract on anyone.

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Source continues to receive reports that [] was badly beaten by the BM about two weeks ago for refusing to pay protection money. Source is of the opinion [] is merely hiding in New Jersey to avoid arrest or subpoena by [] who has reopened the bribery - gambling case involving [] and other gamblers paying the PHPD.

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[] is known to be paying about \$1,000 a week protection to the BM. Source is of the opinion [] will do more business, because he is protected from all sides. He is paying the police and the BM, so his writers are loose and carefree.

On October 4, 1973, [] advised as follows:

The favorite hangout of the BM is on the corner of 20th and Dickinson, and Tillman's Turf at 20th and Reed. On numerous occasions, he has seen [] at this location. Another location of theirs is a garage on 20th Street between Reed and Horton. Upstairs in this garage is supposed to be an arsenal. Many of the guns they have in this arsenal they have gotten from Coatesville, Pa. These individuals are getting these guns from a pawn shop dealer

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and no permit is given and he does not ask any questions. Source stated he, through someone else, purchased two shotguns from this dealer and his brother also purchased a gun from this dealer. No only can used guns be purchased at this location, but also new ones. Source stated he was told he could get a 347 magnum for \$45.00 from this pawn shop dealer. In addition to the arsenal on 20th Street, source stated there is a house on Ringgold Street which is supposed to have a basement full of guns. This house is located between Wharton and Oakford Streets.

[redacted] (LNU), who operates a numbers book for [redacted] was beaten up by five members of the BM two weeks ago. Also about this time, [redacted] (LNU), 18th and Latona, was also beaten up. Another individual, according to the source, was beaten up who was known only to the source as [redacted]. He was also beaten up approximately two weeks ago and \$1700 was taken from him by members of this BM. [redacted] has a beer place on Reed and Colorda (phonetic).

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On October 4, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

THOMAS FARRINGTON, a former dope pusher, was being pushed for protection money by the BM. He had a meeting with them on the afternoon of October 2, 1973, and was to meet them later that night when he was shot and killed. The two men he met were [redacted] the two men whose photograph appeared in the "Daily News", October 2, 1973, for stopping gang wars in South Philadelphia.

On October 5, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

Members of an organization known to him as the BM have been going around extorting money from various racketeers such as [redacted] Source stated that three young Negro males, members of this BM group, had approached various numbers writers working for [redacted] Persons contacted were [redacted] (LNU), who took over [redacted] and (FNU) [redacted], who runs a large numbers business in South Philadelphia. Source went on to say that the BM members wanted \$200 to \$300 from each writer. After he had been

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told these demands, [] passed the word down the street that he would meet with the BM extortionists at the Bombay Lounge, 16th and Catherine Streets.

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Subsequent to letting the word out on the street in regard to this meeting, [] was contacted by three members of the BM. Two of these men are known to [] and he identified them for the source as [] and []. At the outset of the meeting, these men demanded \$1,000 per week from [] in order for him to operate in the black neighborhoods of South Philadelphia. After some negotiation, [] agreed to pay them \$700 per week, which they agreed to. Every week since then, [] leaves \$700 with the bartender [] at the Bombay Lounge. [] leaves the money at approximately 1:00 and sometime during the afternoon or early evening, a representative of the BM comes in to pick up this money.

[] stated he pays this money because he feels if he does not the BM will put him out of business by harassing or hurting his numbers writers who live in the black community. Source also stated that these BM members are all from the South Philadelphia black community and apparently are completely knowledgeable about all of the numbers operations going on within the black community.

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As a result of this knowledge, they are able to go directly to the people who can afford to pay for protection. Source also stated that the white gamblers are powerless to stop these extortions by the Black Mafia because they have no comparable organization. Each one feels that the BM members are immune within their community because even if the numbers bankers resorted to violence, they would not be able to locate the Mafia members while in turn the members of the BM through their many contacts in the black neighborhoods are able to strike at the white numbers bankers who must contact their employees in the black community.

According to [] source stated the "white or Italian Mafia" is interested in stopping these black extortionists because they feel they are not being hurt themselves. In addition, [] told source that with [] gone, there is no organization left within the White Mafia.

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On October 9, 1973, source advised that in addition to [] several other Philadelphia gamblers have been approached by the BM and have been forced to make extortionate payments to them in order to receive the right to work numbers in the black community. The gamblers contacted were [] also known as []

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[] who was one of the biggest numbers bankers in South and Southwest Philadelphia, has also been approached by the BM extortionists; however, source does not know what the outcome of the meeting was. He did say that [] approached [] and asked him to intercede with the BM on his, [] behalf. [] however, told [] that he could not do this and that [] would have to make his own arrangements with the BM.

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The BM does not confine extortions to white numbers bankers because they also have forced [] a black numbers banker, to pay them regular protection money.

In addition to shaking down numbers operators, source stated the BM is now demanding protection payments from store and tavern owners in the black community.

On October 9, 1973, [] advised as follows:

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The BM continues to be, and, in fact, has expended terrorizing activities in the black community. They are involved in widespread extortion, stickups and murders. The BM continues to consist of a group of hoodlums who claim they are Muslims and who do not make a move without []

Source stated he does not believe that ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is aware of the activities of the Mosque in Philadelphia and this Mosque has come to be called the "Gangster Mosque" by other Mosques throughout the United States.

The headquarters of the BM is located at 20th and Pemberton Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. The location at 15th and South Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., is for appearance only. Most of their plans are formulated at the 20th and Pemberton location.

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The [redacted] he had previously indicated as being a close friend and confidant of [redacted] is identical to [redacted] who appears on PHPD photograph [redacted]. Source reiterated that [redacted] knows where [redacted] is at all times and that he too is a member of the BM and his criminal specialties are narcotics, numbers gambling, and "stickups."

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On October 9, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

He knows the identity of the individual who killed TOM FARRINGTON on Tuesday, October 2, 1973. He stated this is an individual by the last name of [redacted]. He stated he did not know this individual's first name. He did state, however, that this individual resides in the 20th and Carpenter Streets section of Philadelphia. He also stated that this individual's picture was in "The Philadelphia Daily News" on either the second or the fifth page with regard to the trash committee. He stated the date of this "Daily News" was Monday, October 1, 1973.

On October 18, 1973, source stated that a group of "brothers" are putting the arm on black businessmen in North and West Philadelphia. He stated it is understood that these "brothers" are Muslims.

He stated specifically these individuals have approached the owner of a grocery store or meat market located at Wellington and Columbia, between 16th and 17th Streets, for \$300 a week.

He stated the owner is a Negro male, 40 - 45 years of age. He also stated this individual may be too frightened to talk to the police or to the FBI about this matter.

On October 9, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

He had previously indicated the BM attempted to extort from a bar located on 52nd Street near Master. He has since learned this bar is located at 50th and Master on Master and is called the "44th Ward" and the owner is [redacted]

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On October 9, 1973, [] advised as follows:

He has not yet been approached by the BM for reasons which are unknown to him. However, this could possibly be because he is a friend of [] whose street name is []. The people he knows who have been approached by the BM in their extortion activities are [] West Philadelphia; [] West Philadelphia; (FNU) [] North Philadelphia; [] North Philadelphia; [] South Philadelphia; [] North Philadelphia; [] West Philadelphia; [] West Philadelphia; and [] South Philadelphia. Members of the BM whom he has heard are extorting are []

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On October 10, 1973, [] advised as follows:

He overheard four Negro males at the Blue Bar, 17th and Norris Street, discussing the fact that TOMMY FARRINGTON was killed because he would not pay off to an organization known as the Black Protective Association. He stated that he also heard that FARRINGTON was involved in loan sharking activities and narcotics. From the general context of the conversation of these individuals, he got the impression that these individuals might have some personal knowledge of the killing of FARRINGTON. He will attempt to determine the true identities of these individuals.

On October 16, 1973, [] advised as follows:

Approximately two weeks ago, there had been a killing of a narcotics pusher in the bar owned by []. The victim's first name was TOMMY and the person who reportedly committed the murder was [] who works for [] and who is a Black Muslim.

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On October 15, 1973, [] advised that several Black Muslims were to see him about making a weekly payment to them from his numbers operation for protection. One of the Black Muslims advised that they were also going to see [] as soon as he is

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released from jail which was expected to be in the next few days.

Well known hangouts for Black Muslims are a bar located at 22nd and Catherine Streets, and Ted Knight's Bar, 22nd and Carpenter Streets.

The Black Muslims have also approached [redacted] about paying so much a week from his numbers operation and [redacted] reportedly had told them to come back later for his answer.

[redacted] is supposedly paying the Black Muslims so much a week from his numbers operation.

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On November 8, 1973, [redacted] Organized Crime Unit, PHPD, furnished the following reports which show an extortion attempt in prison by [redacted] a BM member, against [redacted] a big narcotics dealer in Philadelphia, prior to his incarceration:

INCIDENT DETENTION CENTER

October 28, 1973

[redacted] 36 M/M, residence [redacted]
[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., phone [redacted] presently con-
fined at the Detention Center, 8201 State Road, Inmate
[redacted] as a federal prisoner, was sentenced to 5 years
for Income Tax Violation, now awaiting transfer to
Federal Prison to begin serving his sentence.

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On Sunday, October 28, 1973, at about 1:20 P.M.,
[redacted] Detention Center, 8201 State Road,
called [redacted] and reported that an
Inmate, [redacted] Inmate [redacted] had just
reported that he had been threatened by six (6) black
inmates who claim to be members of the Muslims.
[redacted] then assigned [redacted]
[redacted] to go to the Detention Center to investi-
gate and report back the findings of the interview with
[redacted]

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On Sunday, October 28, 1973 at about 2:00 P.M., the
assigned interviewed [redacted] inside the Visiting
Section at the Detention Center, at which time [redacted]
stated he was admitted to the prison on Tuesday, Octo-
ber 23, 1973 and was processed in "A" block for one
day and then placed into "D" Dorm on Wednesday night
October 24, 1972.

On Friday, October 26, 1973 at about 2:00 P.M., while in the prison library, [] was approached by four (4) Negro inmates who claimed to be Muslims.

[] didn't know any of these men, but thinks that one of them is named [] [] stated that [] and the others came over to him and asked if his name was [] He stated he was and then they told [] that they had received word from the "brothers" outside that [] was in the prison and that they had orders to kill [] if he didn't cooperate. They told [] they wanted money and when [] told them he didn't have any money, they told [] that they knew for a fact that [] had money, that their information was never wrong, that they wanted \$3,000 and that they would get in touch with [] later; then they all left.

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Later that night, inside of "D" Dorm, another inmate, [] came over to [] and stated that he was the Lieutenant of the Muslims at this prison and that he (Bruce) had heard about [] problem, but would have to talk to the four (4) Muslims and find out what it was all about.

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Stated that on Saturday, October 27, 1973, at about 2:00 P.M., Walden was approached by six (6) Negro

inmates, including the four (4) that had talked to [] on Friday afternoon and they reminded [] of the talk they had with [] on Friday. Then [] told [] that he [] would tell [] something that they didn't tell [] yesterday, that if [] didn't cooperate, his wife and daughters, who were being watched by other brothers on the outside, would be killed first and then he [] would get it next.

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Then [] was called out over the intercom and told that his lawyer was at the prison and wanted to talk to []. (This was a new lawyer and [] did not mention these threats to the lawyer at this meeting.)

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On Saturday night, at about 7:30 P.M., [] and [] came over to [] in "D" Dorm and stated that they wanted [] to get someone in his family to handle the transfer of the money and [] refused. Then they asked [] to name a person to handle the money and [] named a friend, []. They then asked [] to name a safe place for the money transfer and [] told them to go to a bar, Wanda's Bar, located at 55th & Springfield Avenue. Then they demanded that [] have all the money ready for the transfer Tuesday night, October 30, 1973 at this bar and [] told them it was impossible to get all the money on such short notice. They then

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agreed to accept half the money on Tuesday night and wanted the other half (\$1,500) no later than Thursday, November 1, 1973. [] said that [] would make arrangements for [] to make a phone call on Sunday to set up the transfer of the money.

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[] got up on Sunday, October 28, 1973 at about 7:00 A.M. and [] took [] to a room located above the Dorm and inside this room was a regular phone (not a pay phone). [] then placed a call to [] with [] listening to the entire conversation, and then [] told [] to go to [] who lives in [] to get the \$1,500 in cash. Then [] was to take the money [] gave her and go to Wanda's Bar at 55th & Springfield Avenue, on Tuesday, October 30, 1973 at 4:00 P.M., and that [] was to wear a green suit and was to sit as close to the middle of the bar as possible. Someone would then meet [] inside the bar and that [] was to give this person the \$1,500 in cash. After [] finished the phone call, they both left this room and [] left [] and [] went to get something to eat. While [] was eating, [] snuck back into this room with the phone and called [] again, and this time [] told [] to call the prison authorities as soon as he [] hung up and to tell the prison officials to call [] to the office so

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that [] could report what had happened.

Stated that about 15 minutes later, [] came and [] told the Captain what happened. [] stated that he would not identify anyone or testify against anyone until he was assured that his wife and daughters would be protected. [] stated that he wanted to be returned to his regular place in the prison until such time as the necessary steps are taken to protect his family, and that as far as anyone in the prison knew, he was talking to his lawyer so he would be safe.

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[] stated that in 1971, he [] was held up and robbed inside his residence by other Muslims who tied him up and made him open his safe after one of his daughter's came home, and these men placed a gun against her head. [] stated he then opened his safe and the men took \$2,000 from the safe and left. [] stated he reported this to the police, but that no arrests or recovery of the money was ever made.

[] stated that he was in the Loan Shark business on the outside and that his business resulted in his being arrested and convicted for Income Tax Violations.

[] was advised of facts concerning [] complaint and then the fact that [] wanted to be placed back into his regular dorm at the prison until such time as his family would be safe.

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THREATS TO PRISONER

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10/31/73

b7C [] transferred from the Philadelphia Detention Center to the Berks County Prison in Reading, Pa. on October 31, 1973 and interviewed by [] Northeast Detective Division by phone. [] stated that on October 30, 1973 he was again approached by [] and [] in the afternoon. The subject told him to have the money delivered to the office of [] where one of the brothers would pick it up.

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[] and [] made no mention at this time of the meet at Wanda's Bar, 55th & Springfield. [] states that no one knows that he made a complainant to the police, nor did he learn of the names of any of the other members of the group. He states that he will prosecute these individuals.

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[] gives a description of [] and [] that is consistent with their appearance in police photographs. [] states that he fired his attorney, [] and he is not represented by anyone at this time and is going to hire a new attorney.

Contacted []

[] she states that [] is now confined in the []

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[] on the third floor and is to undergo surgery for the various ills in the near future.

[] states that [] told her that several days ago (exact time unknown) she received a call from an unknown male, stating that she was surrounded by the black muslims and she was to do whatever her husband told her, if she knew what was good for her. [] []

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[]

[] at the Berks County Prison in Reading was advised of [] complainant to the Philadelphia Police and suggestions were made that extra measures be taken with [] []

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[] at the Federal Prison in Danbury, Connecticut was contacted and advised of the above. [] is to be transferred to the Danbury Institution in the near future (exact date unknown).

[] was represented by []
[] and [] was represented by []
[]

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NUMBERS GAMBLING

A PHPD investigation report obtained October 24, 1973, from [REDACTED], Organized Crime Unit (OCU), PHPD, reflects the following:

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On October 20, 1973, [REDACTED] were arrested for violation Section 5512, Pennsylvania Criminal Code, Illegal Lottery. The above defendants had in their possession \$5,146 and a 5 by 8 tablet containing a daily numbers tally for October 20, 1973, in the amount of \$734.92. The tally represented the work of seven numbers writers out of a total of 30 numbers writers.

All the defendants are Muslims and belong to Black Help, Inc. (also known as Black, Inc.), 1443 South Street, Philadelphia. A continual surveillance on these individuals and Black Help, Inc., could very well produce evidence on a large scale criminal operation in South and West Philadelphia.

BANK ROBBERY MATTERS

The Philadelphia Division of the FBI is currently conducting investigation in six origin bank robbery cases where the subjects are members and/or close associates of the Black Muslims.

The Black Muslims in Philadelphia have committed numerous bank robberies in the past four years, and it is estimated that 25 per cent of these robberies were committed by Black Muslims.

The robberies committed by Muslims have involved a number of Lieutenants and many soldiers who have been active workers in the Mosque.

LOAN SHARKING

On November 8, 1973, [REDACTED] OCU, PHPD, advised it is rumored the BM is attempting to take over loan sharking operation along the waterfront.

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Blacks are predominant on the waterfront now, and there is a lucrative loan sharking operation going on there.

FRAUDULENT CHECK ACTIVITIES

The Philadelphia Division is currently investigating several check cases involving individuals who have been identified as being members of the "Black Mafia" and/or close associates of its members.

On August 29, 1973, [] advised classes are being held instructing its members how to write and pass "bad checks." He also said members of the BM engage in widespread credit card schemes.

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The following newspaper article reflects the activities of [] also known as [], which is a case, in point, involving checks:

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Police Riddle Suspect's Car

By JOHN F. KEHLOR
Eagle Staff Writer

A reported bank bandit who turned out to be a suspected forger, was arrested in the Glenside Housing Project Friday afternoon following a police chase in which the suspect's auto was riddled with shotgun fire, detectives disclosed.

Wayne E. Adams, 27, also known as Wayne Omar and Arthur Turner Jr., believed to be a Philadelphian, was taken into custody on Avenue B by Patrolmen David Daniels and Hugh N. Drev after his auto struck two parked cars, mounted a curb and struck a tree, according to investigators.

They said Drev, Daniels and numerous other policemen were pursuing Adams as a stickup suspect because personnel at the 2nd and Spring streets branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania had turned in a holdup alarm and informed investigators the bank had been robbed.

All told, four shotgun blasts were fired at Adams' auto and all hit their mark.

Sgt. Edward G. Thomas also fired a shot at the suspect's car after he tried to make an arrest and Adams made a U turn on Schuylkill avenue and temporarily got away.

According to detectives, Adams opened accounts Wednesday at the Bank of

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pages 1, 3

Reading Eagle
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Author:

Editor: Thomas Boland

Title: UNSUB, AKA
ARTHUR TURNER JR
ET AL

Character: ITSP

or

Classification: 87-23280

Submitting Office: PH

☒ Being Investigated

87-23280-53
SEARCHED INDEXED
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OCT 24 1973

FBI - PHILADELPHIA

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Pennsylvania and National Central Bank with bogus checks and he presented a fourth at the 2nd and Spring streets branch about 2 30 p m Friday

The suspect was committed to Berks County Prison early today in default of \$3 000 bail on four counts of forger. Warrants were issued by District Justices George F Graeff and Albert J Gaspari

Police said the checks included two for \$200 and another for \$1,000 Friday's check was in the amount of \$270 97 and it was drawn on a Northampton bank, but the person who had that account died several years ago, investigators related

They said Adams also is be-

ing sought on several bench warrants issued in Philadelphia

Police gave this account

Following Adams' opening the accounts, an interbank memo was transmitted by security personnel at National Central warning personnel of suspicious checks used to open accounts there

Friday, Adams appeared at the 2nd and Spring streets branch presented the check for \$270 97 and the teller hit the holdup alarm Police were informed by Wells Fargo alarm personnel that it "was the real thing" and as many cars as possible were dispatched

Adams sped from the bank as Patrolman Melvin Rosenberg arrived and Rosenberg was told by tellers that the fleeing suspect had committed

a holdup The policeman got the license number of the 1973 getaway car, informed fellow officers by police radio and the chase was on for a suspected bank robber

Sgt Thomas encountered Adams' car traveling north on Schuylkill avenue and he pulled the vehicle over in the vicinity of Columbia avenue When the sergeant got out of his car and approached the suspect's car, he made a U turn and began traveling south as Sgt Thomas fired a shot

Patrolmen Drey and Daniels traveled Lehigh street to Schuylkill avenue and encountered Adams, but the suspect ignored the flashing dome light and wailing siren of the police car

Patrolman Drey then fired four blasts from the squad car's 12-gauge riot gun The pellets riddled the rear of the auto, but Adams did not stop

The suspect turned east onto Avenue B, struck two parked cars as he went from side to side on the roadway and his auto finally mounted the curb, striking the tree

Police said the subject was not armed When detectives got to the bank, they ascertained that a bogus check was involved and not a stickup

Patrolman Daniels was treated in the Community General Hospital for a bruised right hand

The investigation is continuing

Police said the suspect also had an envelope filled with marijuana

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 6/29/73V. INTERVIEWS

[redacted] was interviewed at his office, [redacted]. At the outset of the interview both SA [redacted] and SA [redacted] identified themselves to [redacted] as Special Agents of the FBI. SA [redacted] then told [redacted] that the purpose of the visit was two-fold inasmuch as the agents wished to discuss [redacted] possible involvement in a numbers operation as well as any knowledge he might have as to the possible whereabouts of [redacted] and the recent murder of Major COXSON. As to the questions regarding [redacted] involvement in a numbers operation, SA [redacted] told [redacted] that he would not have to answer any question regarding the numbers business and if he did answer any, his answers could be used against him in a court of law. He was also told he could have an attorney present at this interview. b7C

[redacted] stated that he would submit to being interviewed and that he had already notified his attorney after receiving the notice of the U.S. District Court that his office telephone had been tapped by agents of the FBI pursuant to a Federal Court Order. [redacted] admitted that he did take numbers wagers over the telephone but that these were taken only for friends and that he immediately relayed these numbers to people that he knew to be in the numbers business. [redacted] advised that he had never been in the numbers business commercially and that his only form of gambling is to wager on horses at area race tracks. b7C b7D

[redacted] stated that he is well familiar with the late Major COXSON and that he knows [redacted] and [redacted] as well. [redacted] went on to say that COXSON regularly stopped in at his ticket agency whenever he, COXSON, was in town. [redacted] said also, that [redacted] and [redacted] two Black Muslims, also visited his ticket agency on various occasions. As to [redacted] stated he had not seen him since late March. At that time [redacted] stated, [redacted] had an Afro haircut, long sideburns terminating in a medium sized beard with a mustache. He also said that [redacted] had gained some weight. b7C b7D

Interviewed on 6/21/73 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 182-12
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] pc - 145 - (88-80565-326)
KCR/jb Date dictated 6/26/73

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PH 182-12
PH 88-8056

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[redacted] described [redacted] appearance as not having changed very much but that he could not say where either [redacted] might be at the present. In comparing the two men [redacted] stated he would say that [redacted] is more vicious of the two individuals. If anyone killed COXSON's family, he would assume that it was done by [redacted]

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[redacted] advised that it would be very unlikely that [redacted] would contact him in person at this time but he would probably get in touch with him through an intermediary if the need arose to do so. [redacted] went on to say that he felt that [redacted] was not in the area any more because he would have learned about his presence in the city by now.

As to the various stories going around about Major COXSON's murder, [redacted] stated he completely discounts the story involving COXSON in a narcotics deal. [redacted] said people who are knowledgeable in racket matters in Philadelphia have told him that COXSON borrowed a large sum of money from what he called an organized loanshark in order to run his campaign. As part of the replacement, COXSON promised the loanshark he would take Camden and then deliver the city to the loanshark. When COXSON failed to deliver Camden and could not make good on his deal, he was executed on orders of the organization loanshark.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 7/9/73

[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and told that the reason for the interview was concerning any knowledge he might possess concerning [redacted] and any connection he might have with the attempted fire bombing of [redacted] newspaper. [redacted] was shown a photograph of [redacted] after which he denied knowing [redacted] personally. [redacted] stated he would like to [redacted]

[redacted] and the plant is located at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa. Upon gaining the position as an Assistant to the City Manager of Philadelphia, he dropped all connections with the newspaper (officially). Secondly, [redacted] stated although he does not know [redacted] personally or otherwise, he has heard a lot of dirt about [redacted] and many other members of the Black Muslim sect. According to [redacted] all of the Muslims are not necessarily violent. However, there is a criminal element which appears to be controlled by [redacted]

This criminal element has been responsible for many robberies, extortions and lately numerous out and out murders. [redacted] stated he could not prove all of these things; however, he has been a newspaper man in the Philadelphia area for over thirty years and that he has many sources of information inside official government to include law enforcement agencies as well as many "street" sources. For instance, the murder of Reverend SMITH, in which [redacted] was convicted, involved Muslims. The trigger man in this robbery-murder was one [redacted]. Somehow, [redacted] was not identified and prosecuted. He is still on the street. [redacted] took the whole rap and never mentioned the names of the others involved.

[redacted] was shown a picture of [redacted] at which time he identified [redacted] as a friend of [redacted] and stated he has seen him numerous times on the West Philadelphia strip. [redacted] was shown a picture of [redacted] at which time he stated [redacted] is known as [redacted] and is also a friend of [redacted]. When [redacted] was asked if he knew of any other of [redacted] he said no.

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Interviewed on 6/26/73 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # PH 88-8056 - 147
by SA [redacted] b7C
SA [redacted] MLJ:cmk Date dictated 7/2/73

PH 88-8056

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[] was then asked about an article in the newspaper "Nite Life" concerning the black brothers. The black brothers were not identified in the paper but everything written about the black brothers appeared to be aimed at the Black Muslims. [] stated the article definitely was concerning the Black Muslims; however, he did not reveal the true name of the author. As for the true names of []

[] stated he could not reveal their true names of their writers or their sources of information. He stated his brother's paper had been hitting hard on narcotics pushers, such fellows as []

[] and a few others, and these individuals are finding the heat unbearable. Although their names are never mentioned in the paper, the articles are written so that anyone who is streetwise would know exactly who the article is written about. [] stated that he would cooperate with the FBI should he hear of any information concerning [] whereabouts.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription July 9, 1973

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[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., telephone [redacted] was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and told that the reason for the interview was concerning his knowledge of [redacted] an IO Fugitive wanted by the FBI for Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for Armed Robbery. [redacted] was shown a photograph of the subject, at which time he stated he knew [redacted] but had not seen him for several years. He further stated that the picture shown to him of the subject did not resemble [redacted] the last time he saw him. [redacted] stated he owns the Club Patee, located at 18th and Cumberland Streets. [redacted] advised to the best of his knowledge, [redacted] never frequented his bar, but that he could not be sure.

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[redacted] stated that last year some time, he was held up at his home by three Negro males. They tied up his whole family and made each of them lie on the floor. [redacted] was told that if he did not hand over \$100,000, each member of the family would be killed. He persuaded the robbers to take him to the bank and that he would draw out the money there. Upon arriving at the bank, [redacted] was able to get the attention of an off duty Philadelphia Police Officer, who he knew personally and escaped by jumping through the bank window. The Philadelphia Police Department was able to release his family without anyone being harmed. A total of five Negro males, all of whom were Black Muslims, participated in the robbery. Each had been identified and arrested by the Philadelphia Police Department. No trial date has been set as of this date.

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[redacted] stated another friend of his by the name of [redacted] was held up a week before this incident. [redacted] stated this was the first time he had ever been held up or anyone had ever tried to extort any money from him. He stated it is street talk that the Black Muslims have been extorting black businessmen and bar owners for some type of protection money. He stated he has not been bothered since the incident last year. [redacted] advised that should he see or hear of any information concerning [redacted] he would immediately contact the Philadelphia Office of the FBI.

7/5/73 Philadelphia, Pa. PH 88-8056
Interviewed on _____ File # _____
by SA [redacted] b7C - 149-
SA [redacted] MLJ:rpg 7/9/73
Date dictated _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 7/20/73

[redacted], Philadelphia, Pa., was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and told that the reason for the interview was concerning his knowledge of [redacted] was shown a photograph of [redacted] after which he acknowledged that he had seen [redacted] several times but did not know him personally. [redacted] related that he first met [redacted] a couple of years ago at [redacted] located on North 18th Street. While there socializing, [redacted] and a few other Black Muslims entered the bar and sat at a table. [redacted] then took [redacted] over to [redacted] table and introduced him. [redacted] stated he asked the gentlemen if they cared for a drink but they turned him down saying that they were only drinking orange juice. Since that time [redacted] stated he has seen [redacted] very infrequently.

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About four or five months ago he rented his restaurant to a Muslim organization that wanted to sponsor the "Delphonics", a musical group, in which the profits would be split with so much going to [redacted] and the rest to the Muslims. The function was so profitable that he let the Muslims rent his place for one whole week. After a week, however, they parted company. As far as [redacted] knows this is the only connection he has ever had with the Black Muslims. He has heard from several of his friends that Muslims have contacted their particular organizations and businesses and attempted to solicit "donations". There was never any arm twisting; however, there was always some type of slight threat implied. [redacted] stated that [redacted] who was kidnapped by three or four Black Muslims, might be able to add more knowledge concerning that group and [redacted]. To the best of his knowledge, no Muslims patronize his restaurant or either one of his bars. For one reason he stated, they don't drink alcohol. Secondly, he does not allow them to linger around because they scare away his legitimate trade. [redacted] denied that he was ever involved in the financing or the pushing of narcotics. He admitted, however, that he has been arrested several times after he quit his job as a Philadelphia Police officer. According to [redacted] these arrests were strictly harrassment.

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Interviewed on 7/10/73 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # PH 88-8056 - 271
by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] b7C - 150 -
MLJ:cmk Date dictated 7/16/73

PH 88-8056

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[] stated that it was only "street" gossip that MAJOR COXSON was killed concerning narcotics. He stated he was a personal friend of COXSON and that the MAJOR patronized his bars and his restaurant. No one, according to [] has ever seen the MAJOR or himself push narcotics out of his bars or his restaurant. [] stated he is presently attempting to sell his restaurant because he is not making enough profit to keep him going. He said the rumors concerning someone having a contract out on him are strictly just rumors. He stated he has heard these things before but has never paid much attention to them. [] stated he would cooperate with the FBI in anyway; however, he said should he learn the whereabouts of [] he would not contact the FBI. He stated his principal reason was that in less than an hour after [] arrest, he would be back out on the street.

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Date of transcription July 12, 1973

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On July 11, 1973, SAs [] and [] interviewed [] also known as [] at his [] Philadelphia, Pa. Although SA [] had previously identified himself to [] both agents presented an identification to him and stated the purpose of the interview. [] advised as follows:

He has not seen or heard of the whereabouts of [] or any members of his gang. They have not been seen on 52nd Street in the vicinity of his business location. He is afraid of [] and his associates, which consist of 15 or 20 guys, for they are the ones who drove him out of his place of business recently at Broad and South Streets in Philadelphia. He was robbed six or seven times by these individuals and he is presently paying off a \$10,000 debt incurred in his business venture at Broad and South Streets. b7C b7D

One of the reasons he is afraid of [] and his associates is because he carries a great deal of money on his person, and indicated that he had a lot of money at that time. He was unable to transport a firearm because he is presently on probation for having a shotgun in his possession.

He is unable to go to the police because they are constantly bothering him and that he is frequently being stopped and searched for numbers slips and a gun. He has a very successful business venture at the Steak Shop, and he hopes to establish one in Atlanta, Ga. [] advised he had just returned from there. b7C b7D

Interviewed on 7/11/73 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # PH 88-8056 - 215
by SA [] - 152 -
SA [] b7C SDC:rpj Date dictated 7/12/73

July 16, 1973

Date of transcription

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On July 12, 1973, SAS [redacted] and [redacted] interviewed [redacted] also known as [redacted] in front of [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa. [redacted] was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents, and the purpose for the interview. [redacted] advised as follows:

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He does not personally know [redacted] and is only aware of some of his activities as a result of reading the newspapers. He also knows nothing of his associates. He does not "hang around with that group of guys", and people like [redacted] and his group do not come into his place of business. He knows nothing of people who mess with narcotics. The only people who might frequent his place would be hustlers and numbers writers.

He does not know who shot MAJOR COXSON nor why he was shot. He had, however, heard some street talk that, "MAJOR COXSON was shot because he went South with some money." He knew MAJOR well and did not know why anyone would want to shoot him and the members of his family.

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He has heard of a group of men who call themselves the Progressive Ten, but he knows only two of these individuals. [redacted] owns a bar in South Philadelphia. This group is a legitimate organization comprised of black businessmen, whose aim is progress for themselves and the community. The first and the only time he has ever heard of the Black Mafia was approximately five years ago, when a shooting occurred at Stan "The Man" Watson's Record Store.

He has never heard of the Sons of Africa.

In regards to the Sons of Africa and the Black Mafia, he has heard nothing of their activities nor has he had any knowledge of anyone of these groups in particular attempting to extort him or any other businessman in Philadelphia. He has not heard any extortion attempts against any racketeers.

Interviewed on 7/12/73 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # PH 88-8056-
by SA [redacted] DC - 153 -
SA [redacted] SDC:rpg Date dictated 7/16/73

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 7/20/73

[redacted] was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and of the fact that they wished to interview him regarding any knowledge or information he may possess concerning the possible whereabouts of [redacted]. Prior to any questioning, [redacted] was advised by SA [redacted] of the provisions of the Federal Harboring Statute. [redacted] stated he fully understood the provisions of this statute, that he had nothing to hide and would tell the truth. b7C b7D

[redacted] stated he knows of [redacted] and stated he knows of these people "from the street". When asked to elaborate, [redacted] stated he knows who the above people are from being on the street, but does not associate with any of these people. b7C b7D

When asked to explain [redacted] involvement in the Atlantic City, N.J., shootout at the Harlem Club in April, 1972, [redacted] stated that this matter has already been resolved through the New Jersey court system and that he did not wish to discuss this matter with the interviewing agent.

It was explained to [redacted] that the interviewing agents were not interested in any illegal or legal activities on the part of [redacted] but were only interested in the location of [redacted]. Additionally, it was explained to [redacted] that anything he may state concerning this shootout would not be held against him as his arrest and charge of Homicide in this matter was dismissed by the courts. b7C b7D

[redacted] then related that he, accompanied by [redacted] and [redacted] last name unknown, were at the Harlem Club on the night of the shootout but were not with anyone else. [redacted] stated that [redacted] was also there on the night with a group of other people. [redacted] stated that he also knew [redacted] from the streets but did not associate with him. [redacted] stated that he had gone into the men's room and that when he came out, he was caught in b7C b7D

Interviewed on 7/16/73 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 83-8056
by SAS [redacted] [redacted] b7C - 154-
and [redacted] CBW:ACC Date dictated 7/16/73

PH 88-8056

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a crossfire and shot five times. He stated he was not involved with any group involved in this shooting, could identify no one involved in this shooting and that he did not have a gun that night.

[] stated that he was nothing more than an innocent bystander and had no idea as to why he was arrested in this shootout. [] stated he had no idea of the present whereabouts of [] and has not seen him in approximately two years.

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[REDACTED] b7C

On July 23, 1973, [REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pa., was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] supplied the following information:

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He stated that MAJOR BENJAMIN COXSON was a very close friend of his. He stated that he has known COXSON for a number of years and that it was COXSON who started him in [REDACTED] [REDACTED] advised that he does not know who is responsible for killing COXSON, but that he would cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) if any information should come to his attention regarding the killing. [REDACTED] stated that the term "Black Mafia" is familiar to him. He stated that his [REDACTED]

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Philadelphia, Pa. In 1969 or 1970, an employee of his was killed [REDACTED] This individual was "DUICH" OLIVER ARMSTRONG. There were rumors at that time that the "Black Mafia" had been involved in the shooting. ARMSTRONG had mentioned to him before he was shot that there was a "Black Mafia" and that they dealt in "protection" for the black businessmen.

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] worked for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] was a friend of his for a number of years and that he still occasionally sees [REDACTED] [REDACTED] stated that he is only slightly acquainted with [REDACTED] [REDACTED], but that this acquaintance is very slight inasmuch as in recent years [REDACTED] has spent very little time in West Philadelphia, Pa. [REDACTED] stated when again questioned regarding the death of MAJOR BENJAMIN COXSON that he did not know who killed the MAJOR. When asked whether he attended any of the fund raising activities for the MAJOR at the Latin Casino in Cherry Hill, N.J., [REDACTED] stated that he had. [REDACTED] mentioned specifically that he saw the Black Muslims from Philadelphia, Pa., handling the arrangements at the Latin Casino. He stated that he had never known MAJOR COXSON to be associated with the Black Muslims before that time.

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Date of transcription July 31, 1973

[redacted] also known as [redacted] was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and told that the reason for the interview was concerning his knowledge of [redacted] an IO Fugitive, and wanted for Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for Armed Robbery. [redacted] advised that he preferred to be called [redacted] and that he [redacted] [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa, which is also known as [redacted] home address is [redacted] telephone [redacted] was shown the photograph of [redacted] after which he stated that he had never met [redacted] before, but had heard a lot of street gossip concerning him. According to [redacted] is one of the leaders of the Black Mafia, and he is allegedly a member of the Black Muslim Sect. To the best of his knowledge, [redacted] has never frequented his bar at [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that approximately a couple months ago, while he was at his home, two Negro males entered the house, and showing firearms, held up the whole family. All members of his family were made to lie face down on the floor, while [redacted] in addition, had his hands tied behind him. The robbers advised everyone to remain quiet and to cooperate, so that no one would be hurt. [redacted] advised his family to remain calm and obey the robbers' orders. [redacted] was asked where the money was. He told the robbers that his money was in the drawer and approximately \$2,000 in cash was taken. In addition, his gold watch and diamond ring were also stolen. During the commission of the robbery, one of his daughters entered the home. Upon seeing what was going on she screamed. Almost immediately she was grabbed by one of the robbers and hit on the head with a revolver. Shortly thereafter, both men left. [redacted] stated he did not get a good look at the robbers, but it was his opinion that they were Black Muslims. According to [redacted] the robbery was reported to the Philadelphia Police Department. The money taken was the cash receipts from his bar, which he had planned to take to the bank that afternoon.

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Interviewed on 7/30/73 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # PH 83-8056
by SA [redacted] -157-
SA [redacted] MLJ:rpg Date dictated 7/30/73

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PH 88-8056

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[redacted] advised that this was the first time anyone had attempted to hold him up or to extort any sum of money from him. He further stated should he see or hear any information concerning the whereabouts of [redacted] he would immediately contact the Philadelphia Office of the FBI.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription July 31, 1973

[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., telephone number [redacted] was advised of the identities of the interviewing agents and told that the reason for the interview was concerning his knowledge of [redacted] an IO Fugitive wanted by the FBI for Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for Armed Robbery. [redacted] was shown a photograph of the subject, at which time he stated he had never seen [redacted] before to the best of his knowledge.

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[redacted] was told that it had come to the attention of the FBI that he had been approached by certain people to cough up \$250 weekly for protection money. [redacted] stated that he had not been approached by anyone concerning the giving of money for protection, but that he had also heard the same information, only the amount was \$1500. He stated that he did not know how that rumor got started, but no one had contacted him at any time.

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[redacted] stated confidentially that he had heard that many black businessmen and bar owners were being contacted allegedly by Black Muslims. He stated he had no intentions of giving anybody any money and did not know anyone who had been contacted in the past. [redacted] stated to the best of his knowledge, [redacted] has never frequented his bar, but that he could not be sure. He placed his cooperation to the FBI, and stated should he hear any information concerning [redacted] whereabouts, he would immediately contact the Philadelphia Office of the FBI.

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Interviewed on 7/31/73 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # PH 88-8056
by SA [redacted] b7C - 159 -
SA [redacted] MLJ:rpg Date dictated 7/31/73

Date of transcription 8/14/73

[redacted] home address [redacted]
Philadelphia, Pa., home telephone [redacted] was interviewed
at his place of employment, [redacted]

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Philadelphia, Pa. Before any questions were asked of [redacted]
he was advised of the official identities of the interviewing
agents and of the fact that he was being interviewed concern-
ing any information regarding the present whereabouts of [redacted]
[redacted] Prior to any questioning, [redacted]
was fully explained all provisions of the Federal Harboring
statute by SA [redacted] stated he fully understood these
provisions and that everything he would furnish would be the
truth.

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In regards to the location of [redacted] stated
that on Tuesday, August 7, 1973, he returned to his home from
work and was informed by [redacted]
that [redacted] had contacted her earlier in the day and stated
that he would be at her home between 7 and 7:30 p.m. and to
have [redacted] available to drive [redacted] to the airport.

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[redacted] stated that [redacted] arrived at his home between
7 and 7:30 p.m. and that he accompanied [redacted] to the Philadelphia
International Airport, Philadelphia, Pa., arriving between 7:45
and 8 p.m. While enroute to the airport, [redacted] drove his 1972
Buick Electra 225, Pennsylvania Registration [redacted] told
[redacted] that when he was returning to Philadelphia he would call
[redacted] and let her know when he would be arriving and that [redacted]
should pick him up in this car at the designated time.

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[redacted] was asked as to the location of [redacted]
destination, and after some hesitation, stated that he "heard"
[redacted] was flying to California on either Trans World Airlines
(TWA) or United Airlines. [redacted] stated he had no idea as to
what [redacted] exact destination was in California or as to when
he would be returning to Philadelphia. [redacted] stated that he
has heard [redacted] mention previously that he has gone to Detroit,
Mich., on numerous other occasions.

8/10/73 PHILADELPHIA, PA. PH 88-8056 - 324
Interviewed on [redacted] File # [redacted]
SA [redacted] - 160 -
SA [redacted] b7C BW/sal
by [redacted] Date dictated 8/13/73

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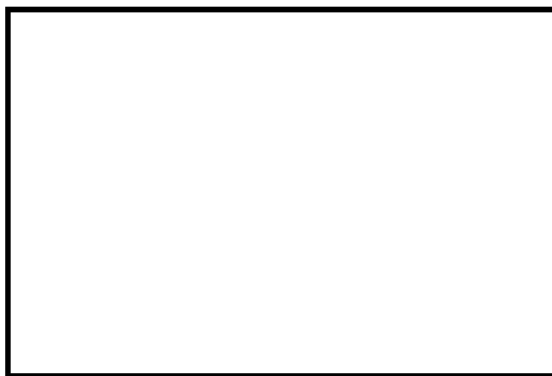
[] stated that he has taken [] to the Philadelphia airport two previous times and has always brought back [] automobile to his address and awaited instructions from his wife as to when to pick up [] when he returned. [] stated that he knew that [] went to Detroit, Mich., during the week of July 15, 1973, because he recalled driving him to the airport during that week as he was on vacation at that time.

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[] was questioned as to what activity [] was involved in and replied that he knew [] to be heavily involved in narcotics trafficking and that he felt his home was being used as a contact point for [] and his connections.

[] identified the following individuals as being at his residence on various occasions either meeting with [] at his house or stopping by and inquiring as to []'s present whereabouts:



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[] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN)

In regards to the above-named people, [] stated that [] and [] held a meeting in his kitchen with [] sometime last winter, but stated he had no idea as to what took place at this meeting.

In regards to [] (LNU), [] viewed a Philadelphia Police Department photograph of one [] and stated he is positive that [] (LNU) and [] are not identical.

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PH 88-8056

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[redacted] described [redacted] (LNU) as a Negro male, approximately 5'10", 165 pounds, wearing a small bush hair-cut with a part on the left side, clean shaven, medium brown complexion, and who drives a 1972 white Cadillac, white top, unknown whether this top is vinyl or metal, two-door, with a red streak around the sides of this automobile, white leather interior, and who hangs around 27th and Federal Streets or 27th and Manton Streets, South Philadelphia. [redacted] also stated that he believes [redacted] (LNU) to be a Muslim.

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[redacted] stated that on August 9, 1973, at approximately 6:30 or 7 p.m., his wife received a telephone call from [redacted] the [redacted] is currently residing with at [redacted], Philadelphia, Pa. [redacted] related to his wife that the FBI had been at Gardenia Street looking for [redacted]

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[redacted] stated that sometime before 10:30 p.m. that evening his wife received a telephone call from [redacted] and that his wife told him that the FBI had been at his residence. [redacted] stated that his wife and [redacted] surmised that [redacted] identified as [redacted] (PH), who lives at [redacted] Camden, N.J., may have sent the police to Gardenia Street because [redacted] had only given her half of an amount of money she needed in order to purchase a new car.

[redacted] stated that he last knew [redacted] to be driving a 1965-1966 Chevrolet station wagon, color green, and that [redacted] also used this automobile when [redacted]

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[redacted] which he ran out of the address in Camden, N.J. [redacted] stated that this business is no longer in operation but that when [redacted] had this business, he was assisted by his nephew, identified as [redacted] who lives at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa. [redacted] stated that [redacted] is the son of [redacted] with whom he had a close relationship, and stated [redacted] presently resides in the [redacted] Philadelphia.

4

[] stated that he did not feel that [] was in Philadelphia at this time as he still had possession of [] automobile and that he felt if [] was in town he would pick up this car. [] stated that he never knew exactly when [] would come into town when he was traveling, his wife would be the one [] would notify when he was returning.

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[] stated that he did know that [] never used his real name when flying and furnished the names of [] as names previously utilized by [] when making reservations with airlines.

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[] stated that during the week of July 15, 1973, he picked up [] at Philadelphia International Airport when he returned from Detroit and that at the time [] was accompanied to Philadelphia by a girl whom he only knew as [] [] described [] as a Negro female, 5'2" to 5'3", approximately 27 years of age, thin build, light brown complexion, [] [] stated that he drove this girl to a white house in the middle of the 5400 block of Arlington Street in Philadelphia. While enroute to this address, [] told him that he had returned from Detroit with this girl.

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[] stated that whenever [] flew out of town previously, he usually left at the beginning of the week, usually on Tuesday, and always was back before the weekend. [] stated that he had heard [] mention that he planned to be back in Philadelphia by August 10, 1973, as he was planning to attend a boat ride sponsored by Black, Incorporated, which was leaving from a pier located at Delaware and either Arch or Race Streets, Philadelphia, between 7 and 8 p.m.

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[] stated that he believes his residence is being used as a contact point for [] narcotics operation as many people come by his residence looking for [] and that he has seen amounts of money up to \$500 being left in his wife's possession for [] [] stated he has never seen any narcotics at his residence but feels that his wife takes [] telephone calls and holds amounts of money left for him at his residence.

PH 88- 8056

5/

[] stated that he has talked to [] in the past regarding exorbitant telephone bills and that [] has always paid for any calls he has made. [] stated he recalls telephone bills for out of state calls made by [] to such places as Detroit, Mich, New York, West Chester, Pa., and New Jersey.

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[] stated that he will fully cooperate with the FBI and stated he will notify the FBI should [] contact him about being picked up at Philadelphia International Airport or should he come by for his automobile.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 8/29/73

[redacted] was interviewed at [redacted]
[redacted] stated that [redacted]
is the location of his former business, [redacted]
[redacted] however, [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] At present, [redacted] stated
he acts as a free lance theatrical agent and dancing instructor.

[redacted] advised that he is very well acquainted with [redacted]
[redacted] and has known him for a number of years. Until
recently, [redacted] stated, he was employed by [redacted] on a
part-time basis as a ticket salesman. [redacted] stated that
it was his job to contact various organizations in the city
and sell them tickets for local sports and theatrical events.
[redacted] went on to say that while he worked for [redacted] he
was aware of the fact that [redacted] was engaged in the
numbers business. [redacted] went on to say that he did not know
what the extent of [redacted] numbers business was but that it
was quite extensive. The chief assistant in [redacted]
numbers business until about eight months ago was [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] quarreled over a girl and the fact
that [redacted] was stealing money from [redacted] numbers business.
As a result of the quarrel [redacted] out of his
business. Since then [redacted] advised [redacted] numbers
business has been going steadily down hill. This, he said,
was due mainly to the fact that [redacted] did not pay proper
attention to his business and lost money and many of his best
numbers business. [redacted] stated [redacted] took much of the money
taken in by him in the numbers business and bet it on losing
horses. As a result of his losses [redacted] has had to default
payment on a great number of winning numbers wagers. One
of the people that has not been paid for a winning numbers
wager, [redacted] stated, was [redacted] a West Philadelphia
construction worker. There are many others, [redacted] stated,
who have not been paid by [redacted] for their winning numbers
wagers.

b7C
b7DInterviewed on 8/22/73 at Philadelphia, Pa.

PH: 182-12

File # 92-2735SA
SAb7C - 165 -
KCR/mlaDate dictated 8/23/73

[] also stated that since March [] has become interested in tennis and spends almost his entire day on the tennis court. Due to his interest in tennis and his failure to pay off winning wagers [] has lost virtually all of his numbers business to his competitors in West Philadelphia. [] stated that [] still gets some occasional numbers action but that it does not amount to more than a few dollars.

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[] stated that [] is a close associate of another one of his [] friends [] who lives on [] stated that [] was formerly in partnership with BABE CHIVIAN. The two of them, [] stated, were staging phoney accidents and collecting large insurance settlements on injuries and repairs that never really occurred. [] also advised that since the death of CHIVIAN, [] has continued this phoney accident business with other persons not known to him. [] further advised at present [] lives with a woman named [] who was once MAJOR COXON's girl friend. [] now lives in Pensacola, Florida, and occasionally comes up to visit him. [] stated, is the daughter of [] who works for a numbers banker named [] also stated that [] is very close to Democratic City Committeeman [] number one assistant.

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[] also stated that [] who is presently in the Federal Penitentiary for counterfeiting, is another close associate of [] and [] [] went on to say that he himself has been acquainted with all of these men for many years but that he is not engaged in any illegal activity with them now because after doing one year in the Montgomery County Prison for forgery he decided to get out of crime. [] went on to say that prior to that he had been arrested seven times on forgery charges. He also stated that he was never involved in any check schemes with [] because if he had been [] [] would have been much more careful in handling the stolen U.S. Treasury checks that he cashed at various banks.

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[redacted] stated that he is a close associate of [redacted] who [redacted] he stated, was the [redacted] [redacted] also advised that the Delphonics made several million-seller records and are nationally famous. Recently the Delphonics became Black Muslims and are presently [redacted] [redacted] As far as he knows, [redacted] stated, the Delphonics are really broke because they spent all their money and are deeply in debt to the Black Muslims.

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[redacted] also said that there is an outfit called the Black Mafia operating in West Philadelphia. Some of these Black Mafia members are Black Muslims, such as [redacted] and [redacted] The Black Mafia, he stated, specializes in extorting money from racketeers and drug pushers; however since the death of MAJOR COXON the Black Mafia has not been very active in their extortion business.

[redacted] advised in the past he had been employed as a doorman at [redacted] crap games. On several occasions this crap game was held up by members of the Black Mafia who robbed all of the participants including [redacted] On one occasion they forced [redacted] to strip off all his clothes and put him in the bath tub. They then threatened to sexually molest him unless he produced a large amount of money which they believed he had in his apartment above [redacted] [redacted] stated that [redacted] paid them the money as ordered.

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PH 92-2735

On September 10, 1973, [redacted] inmate, Pennsylvania State Correction Institution, was contacted at the Institution, Dallas, Pa., and was shown numerous photographs, including a photograph of [redacted] and a photograph of [redacted]

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After viewing numerous photographs, [redacted] identified the following individuals as being from the Philadelphia area. He claimed to have known them in the past on a speaking basis and of being associated with them from time to time.

[redacted]
[redacted] also known as [redacted]
[redacted] or [redacted]

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[redacted] advised he originally became acquainted with some of the above individuals when he and his brother were working in a drug store located at the intersection of 15th Street and Westmoreland, Philadelphia, Pa. He said this drug store was used as a hangout for several of these individuals. This drug store no longer exists inasmuch as the building was torn down.

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[redacted] listed above, is well known in the Tioga neighborhood in Philadelphia. [redacted] said the Tioga neighborhood covers the area from Glenwood Avenue to Erie Avenue and going west from Broad Street to First Street. He said that [redacted] was well acquainted in this Tioga neighborhood and that there are many individuals in this area who would harbor [redacted] inasmuch as they are afraid of him.

[redacted] is a close associate of [redacted]
[redacted] They are allegedly a part of the

PH 92-2735

"Black Mafia". [] also listed above, is a member of the BM and he is one of the original organizers of the organization. TYRONE PALMER was allegedly killed by the BM in Philadelphia inasmuch as PALMER refused to give the BM a piece of the narcotics business. PALMER was allegedly a Lieutenant in the BM prior to his death. PALMER was also very close to []

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[] further advised the last time he saw [] he, [], was at the Philadelphia Detention Center, 8201 State Road, Philadelphia. [] was subsequently released on a high bail for some murder committed in Washington. [] was allegedly involved in the MAJOR COXSON killing.

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[] further advised he had not seen [] since 1972. [] was last known to be residing with his mother who lives in the vicinity of the []
[]

[] described [] as a stick-up and contact man and stated he is a very dangerous individual. He said that [] would not hesitate to kill anyone, including one of his own race.

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[] was unable to furnish any information concerning the current whereabouts of the above listed individuals. He claimed to be well acquainted with these individuals and stated that if he was on the street, he would locate them.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 10/2/73

1
[redacted] was interviewed at the Wharton Bar, 31st and Wharton Streets. [redacted] said he last saw [redacted] on Friday night, September 21, 1973. [redacted] said the rumor [redacted] was badly beaten and had his legs broken by the Black Mafia is not true. [redacted] declined to say where [redacted] could be presently found. Neither [redacted] nor [redacted] have been approached or threatened by anyone. He said he would have [redacted] call the FBI today to squelch the rumor of his beating. [redacted] is very friendly with black people and has been all his life.

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[redacted] Philadelphia Police Department, was present.

Interviewed on 9/27/73 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # PH 92-2735-42
by SA [redacted] SA [redacted] 170-
SA [redacted] b7C GLL/adb Date dictated 9/27/73

Date of transcription 10/2/731

[redacted] was observed walking east out of Sears Street to Eighth Street at 12:30 p.m. [redacted] recognized SA [redacted] from previous contacts.

SA [redacted] asked [redacted] if he had heard about the rumor that Black Mafia members had beaten [redacted] [redacted] said, "No."

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He was asked if he had been approached or threatened by Black Mafia members. [redacted] said, "No, but no one takes anything from me. My mother raised a man."

[redacted] then asked, "Why did the cops bother that Monte Carlo Night? It really hurt that priest. We were raising money for him. I sold 400 tickets myself."

Present during this interview was [redacted] [redacted] Philadelphia Police Department.

b7C

Interviewed on 9/27/73 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # PH 92-2735-43
by gl SA [redacted] b7C - 171-
SA [redacted] GLL/mq Date dictated 10/1/73

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 10/2/731

[redacted] also known as [redacted] was interviewed in the [redacted] at 10th and Moyamensing Avenue. [redacted] Philadelphia Police Department (PPHD), was present and is known to [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] said he has heard that the Black Mafia is collecting protection money from white gamblers west of Broad Street. He also heard [redacted] was badly beaten by Black Mafia members for refusing to pay.

b7C

The Black Mafia has not come across Broad Street yet. He said if they do, there will be a war..

[redacted] is a white male, age about 40, 6' tall, 190 pounds, dark complexion, pock-marked face, black mod-style hair.

Interviewed on 9/27/73 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # PH 92-2735-4E
by gl SA [redacted] b7C 172-
SA [redacted] GLL/mq Date dictated 10/1/73

Date of transcription 10/2/731

At 1:00 p.m., [redacted] was observed to come out of Frank's Cabana Steaks, 10th and Moyamensing, in the company of [redacted] and two unknown white males. [redacted] asked, "Is this official or unofficial?" SA [redacted] said, "It's official. [redacted] Have you heard anything concerning [redacted] being beaten by the Black Mafia? Have they approached you or any of your friends?"

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[redacted] said, "No, but I wouldn't say nothing to you people anyway."

[redacted] Philadelphia Police Department, was present.

Interviewed on 9/27/73 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # PH 92-2735-44
by gl SA [redacted] b7C -173-
SA [redacted] GLL/mq Date dictated 10/1/73

Date of transcription 10/5/73

[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., telephone [redacted] was interviewed at her residence concerning her association with [redacted] and her knowledge of individuals being sought by the FBI.

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[redacted] advised that she was formerly married to [redacted]. She stated that she had been in the Club Harlem in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and had been seated at the table with her husband when the shoot-out, which resulted in her husband being killed, occurred. She stated that she did not know who killed her husband. She stated she recalled seeing [redacted] also known as [redacted]. She advised she had been questioned by Atlantic City authorities concerning the identity of the persons who killed her husband and TYRONE PALMER. She stated that as a result of her conversations and several court appearances, she had been confronted on the street by [redacted] who questioned her concerning her identifying him as the killer of GILBERT SATTERWHITE. She stated she was sure [redacted] was standing across the table from where they were seated and could not have shot her husband. She stated she recalled him falling to the floor when all the shooting started.

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[redacted] was questioned concerning her first contact with [redacted]. She stated she first met [redacted] at P.I. SMITH's funeral. She stated she only knew [redacted] as a result of his association with her husband, GILBERT SATTERWHITE, and with TYRONE PALMER.

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[redacted] stated that she did not know anything concerning her husband's so called "activities" until he was killed. She stated she was advised by a number of "friends" and several police agencies of her husband's "underworld connections". She stated that because of the experience she had when GILBERT SATTERWHITE was killed and her present association with [redacted] was the reason she was talking now. She stated she did not want the same thing to happen again.

Interviewed on 10/2/73 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 88-8056 - 379
by SAs [redacted] & [redacted] - 174 -
[redacted] b7C LED:jer Date dictated 10/4/73 *JL*

She stated that she is presently dating [redacted] [redacted] She advised that she knows very little about his activities. She stated she did know that he worked for the Temple and was an associate of several so called "underworld" persons. She stated she met [redacted] when he was brought to her apartment by [redacted] shortly after her husband was killed. She advised that on the evening of October 2 - 3, 1973, [redacted] had spent the night with her. She stated that he stays with her infrequently and stated he had not spent the night for the past week and only several nights during the past month. She stated that she did not know where he lived and that she normally contacts him through the Temple.

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[redacted] was questioned concerning her having knowledge in connection with the killing of TOMMY FARRINGTON on the evening of October 2, 1973. She expressed shock when informed of FARRINGTON's death. She stated she knew FARRINGTON and many of his associates, in fact, her girlfriend was a close associate of FARRINGTON. She stated FARRINGTON had a home in Bermuda and, also, he had a home in New York. She was questioned concerning who might have killed FARRINGTON and stated that she would not be surprised if FARRINGTON had been killed by one of his friends. She asked about the nature of FARRINGTON's death and was advised that he had been shot in the head at point blank range while in Ernie's Club Paroo. She stated that FARRINGTON knew [redacted] but was not aware of [redacted] involvement with FARRINGTON.

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[redacted] was questioned concerning her feelings and knowledge about anyone who might want to harm her or [redacted] She stated that many individuals she formerly knew, who had been friends, had changed sides several times. She stated that it was possible for anyone associated with this group to be killed, but she had no direct knowledge of this kind of business. She, again, stated that [redacted] does not tell her anything concerning his business and she asks very little about what is going on. She stated after her husband, GILBERT SATTERWHITE, was killed, she has been at home a great deal because she has a seven year old daughter.

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PH 88-8056

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The following background and descriptive data was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:	<div></div>
Aliases:	
Sex:	Female
Race:	Negro
Height:	Approximately 5'2"
Weight:	Approximately 125
Hair:	Black, short
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Brown, smooth
Address:	<div></div> Philadelphia, Pa.
Telephone:	<div></div>
Automobile:	1973 white over burgundy Pontiac Grand Prix, Pennsylvania license <div></div>

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PH 92-2735
SDC:jb
(1)

On October 23, 1973, [redacted] Inmate Number [redacted], Graterford Prison, furnished the following information to SAs [redacted] relative to activities of the Black Mafia and Black Muslims in Philadelphia, Pa.:

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[redacted] advised he is not presently a Black Muslim but is considering joining the Mosque at the prison and will continue his affiliation with the Black Muslims at Mosque #12 in Philadelphia when and if he is released from prison. In 1962 he and [redacted] were members of the Moorish Scientist Muslim Sect.

[redacted] stated he is married to [redacted] Philadelphia, and much of the information recently acquired by him emanated from his wife. According to him, she is intimately associated with [redacted]. By being "intimate" he indicated his wife is "going to bed" with [redacted].

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[redacted] also said [redacted] calls all of the shots for the activities of the Black Mafia inasmuch as all of its members are Black Muslims and belong to Muhammad's Mosque #12.

The criminal activities of the Black Mafia are permitted by [redacted] as long as he receives a percentage of the money. Some of this money is sent to the #1 Mosque in Chicago and some is retained for his Mosque in Philadelphia, and, no doubt, for his personal use.

The Black Mafia are engaged in the following criminal activities:

- Control and distribution of narcotics
- Armed and bank robberies
- Extortion
- Fraudulent credit card and check schemes

The Black Mafia has been in existence for approximately one year and the reason they have began extorting money within recent months is because of the fugitive status of [redacted]. The money is used to maintain them and it is also needed and used for legal fees and bail money.

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Key members of the Black Mafia are:

PH 92-2735
(2)

[redacted] aka [redacted] and
[redacted]

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[redacted] is now a Captain in the Fruit of Islam now that [redacted] are gone. [redacted] specialty is armed robbery and extortion schemes. [redacted] specialty is narcotics trafficking.

[redacted] and [redacted] are in Chicago where they are not well known and can easily hide, especially with the help of Black Muslims. [redacted] remains in Philadelphia and lives with [redacted] (whose husband [redacted] is incarcerated at Graterford and due to be released next week). [redacted] gave birth to a baby about three months ago in Philadelphia.

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[redacted] "hustles" and does "boosting" with [redacted] is the girl friend of [redacted] live somewhere in the [redacted] and both of them are involved in the heroin traffic. They are the nieces of [redacted] [redacted] who used to be a big narcotics dealer. While incarcerated in a New York City penal institution, JAMES died of an overdose of narcotics.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 11/2/73

1

On October 23, 1973, [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agent [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted]. Both agents presented to [redacted] their identification and Special Agent [redacted] stated their purpose for contacting her. [redacted] consented to the interview, which was [redacted] [redacted] called the "White Hard", 5003 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [redacted] furnished the following information:

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She has [redacted] both in their early 20's. On Saturday night, September 3, 1973, two black men came into her bar and demanded \$10,000 for the lives of her two sons (\$5,000 per son). The two men who demanded the money are [redacted] nicknamed [redacted] who lives at either [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa. It is rumored that [redacted] was in Detroit several months ago and that he was responsible for three murders in that city. The other man, who was known to her only as [redacted], is very black and very ugly. He is short, about 5'5", slender, with short hair and is in his early 30's. [redacted] drives a 1973 Monte Carlo, which has a beige vinyl top, with sun roof, top over brown body. This car belongs to a man called [redacted], who also has a 1973 Eldorado, triple white (white over white inside). [redacted] is described thusly:

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Complexion:	Light
Eyes:	Light brown
Build:	Heavy - not fat
Hair:	Afro hair style
Height:	5'9"- 5'10"
Age:	Mid 20's

[redacted] can be found "hanging out" in the T.J. Lounge, located in the 200 block of South 52nd Street, is a Muslem and was "pulled" into the Mosque because he was making money by dealing in narcotics. [redacted] knows [redacted] to be a Muslem because she was in the

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Interviewed on	<u>10/23/73</u>	at	<u>Philadelphia, Pa.</u>	File #	<u>Philadelphia 92-2735</u>
by	<u>SAs [redacted]</u>	AND	<u>-179-</u>		
	<u>[redacted]</u>	b7C	<u>SDC:jer</u>	Date dictated	<u>10/29/73</u>

Lounge on an occasion when he was there and some of the "brothers" came in, saw him sitting there and demanded he "get out and make some money".

After [] and [] made their demands, they intimidated the patrons and told them the place would be burned down. However, they left that night without receiving any money or creating any disturbances and stated they would return. Before they left, however, she was told "the brother who had the contract doesn't care who the money comes from. If you don't believe me, we will bring the brother who has the contract with us the next time".

On the following night, a party was held for a Black Muslim, who is a Yale medical student, and during this party, [] returned to the bar with a third man in their company. He is described as well-dressed, tall, 6'2", slender, and in his early 30's. When they came into the bar, they took [] to the rear of the bar and demanded \$3,000 for his life and \$3,000 for his brother's life. He was told that he nor his mother and brother had that kind of money and [] was told to sell their jewelry and their cars. [] stated she had some friends of hers in the bar and they displayed a show of strength and these individuals backed down without any violence occurring. They have not returned yet.

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Prior to their talking to [] when they walked in the door, things quieted down and the Black Muslim for whom the party was given, recognized one of the "brothers" and went outside with him and conversed. He returned and stated to her that "his hands were clean" and this meant to her that he could do nothing about the situation.

She is not sure why she was approached by these individuals, whom she has heard are members of the Black Mafia, because she is not engaged in any illegal

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activities, and although she owns the bar and a fabric store, they are not that lucrative. The only reason she could give explaining their approaching her would have to do with [redacted] who used to be friends of [redacted] they would not join the Black Muslem Mosque with him, when he did.

She has heard the Black Mafia made frequent visits to Atlantic City, N.J., during the weekends, principally to see who from Philadelphia was spending the big money. They would return to Philadelphia and learn what they could about these individuals and their activities and attempt to extort "protection money" from them. She has learned that when [redacted] left her bar, that Saturday night, they went directly to Atlantic City, N.J., and returned to Philadelphia on Sunday.

[redacted] stated she has heard numerous extortion activities throughout Philadelphia by members of the Black Mafia, but because she is not positive about her information and because of her friendship with some individuals rumored to have been extorted from, she does not wish to mention their names.

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PH 92-2735

b7C VI. ACTIVITIES OF [REDACTED]
b7D [REDACTED] AND ASSOCIATES

On January 4, 1971, at 2:00 p.m., the DuBrow's Furniture Store, 417 South 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was robbed. One employee was killed, two others were shot and seven other persons were injured. Eight persons, all Negro males, entered the store at various times in groups of two or three, posing as customers. At a signal, three of the men pulled out what is believed to be .45 caliber pistols and announced a holdup and ordered 20 of the employees to the back room. In the back room, employees and customers had their hands taped or tied and were told to lie still. Five of those tied up were pistol whipped by the robbers. A Philadelphia police officer who knew [REDACTED] personally, observed [REDACTED] outside DuBrow's store shortly before the robbery.

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On the night of July 15, 1971, three Negro males went to the home of [REDACTED], Middletown, Pa. [REDACTED] was not at home; however, they robbed a friend of his who was in his apartment. They gained access to the apartment by posing as police officers.

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In the early morning of July 16, 1971, three Negro males went to the home of [REDACTED] Middletown, Pa., and posed as Special Agents of the FBI, gained entry, handcuffed the [REDACTED] to posts in the basement and robbed the [REDACTED] of \$200.

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The above two residences were robbed by mistake .

Shortly afterwards at about 2:00 a.m., they went to the home of JAMES MOLLO, Middletown Township, Pa. MOLLO had been trafficking untaxed cigarettes from North Carolina and had been convicted of theft of interstate shipment in the U.S. District Court in Philadelphia. He was awaiting sentencing. Three subjects posed as Special Agents of the FBI, shot and killed MOLLO and robbed him of \$12,000 in cash. [REDACTED] was identified and arrested as being one of the murderers. [REDACTED] has been identified as the individual who purchased the handcuffs used to bind the MOLLO family and the [REDACTED].

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PH 92-2735

On September 6, 1971, four Negro males, and two Negro females entered and robbed the patrons at the Adelphia Bar as well as the bar itself in Atlantic City, N.J. On the way out of the bar after the robbery, they fired some shots. The Atlantic City Police Department was alerted, chased and seized the car which contained persons who had taken part in the robbery. All escaped with the exception of [redacted]. The car in which [redacted] was attempting to escape belonged to [redacted] also known as [redacted]. [redacted] is believed to be one of the three persons involved in the killing of JAMES MOLLO.

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During the course of a robbery in New York on October 24, 1971, LESTER POINTER was killed in a shoot-out with New York City Police. [redacted] were arrested in connection with this robbery and shoot-out.

[redacted] was wounded seriously and spent time in a hospital in New York City and was later identified through fingerprints as being identical with [redacted]

[redacted] was originally held on \$75,000 bond. This bond was later reduced to \$25,000 and he was turned over to the PHPD, at that time failing to appear at a hearing in Philadelphia. The hearing was held for [redacted] at the Detention Center at Philadelphia and he stated he failed to appear in Philadelphia courts because he was in jail in New York City. Because of this, he was released in Philadelphia on \$1,000 bail, the original bail.

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On August 23, 1973, [redacted] of the State Parole Unit, New York State Department of Correctional Services, advised as follows:

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RUSSELL MEADE is currently confined at Clinton Correctional Facility, Dannemora, New York, after his May 24, 1973, sentencing on robbery, assault and weapons charges. He has been assigned Clinton Correctional Facility Number 47930, and New York City Police Number 2704360Q.

On January 18, 1973, seven persons, (including four children who were drowned), belonging to the Hanafi Muslims, an Orthodox Islamic Religious Sect headquartered

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in Washington, D.C., were murdered. The murders were described by the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., as "execution style" and the violence was attributed to the Nation of Islam (NOI) by the Hanafi leader.

On August 15, 1973, true bills were returned against seven individuals, all members of Muhammad's Mosque #12, Philadelphia, Pa. One of those indicted is deceased (natural causes) and five others are incarcerated. RONALD HARVEY, an intimate associate of SAMUEL CHRISTIAN and purported leader and enforcer of the BM was also indicted. Indictments were returned subsequent to his being released on bail in the COXSON murder.

On February 8, 1973, two of the individuals indicted in the Hanafi killings in Washington, D.C., with HARVEY, JOHN W. GRIFFIN and WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, were involved in an armed robbery and kidnapping of a Philadelphia family which included the husband, wife and three grandchildren. Subjects forced the male victim, [REDACTED] to accompany them to a bank and attempt to remove bank funds from his safety deposit bank and personal accounts. The robbery was unsuccessful in that the victim recognized a police officer and gave the alarm. Gun battle ensued and [REDACTED] was arrested as he attempted to flee from the bank. Philadelphia Police responded to the victim's residence and arrested the other subjects who were subsequently released on bond by local authorities.

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On June 8, 1973, MAJOR BENJAMIN COXSON, unsuccessful candidate in Mayoral race in Camden, N.J., a well known criminal figure, was found shot in the head at his home in Cherry Hill, N.J. In addition to COXSON, his common law wife and two children were also shot in the head. One child, a 16 year old girl, subsequently died. These murders were labeled "execution style" by local law enforcement officials.

On June 28, 1973, [REDACTED] was arrested by FBI, Philadelphia, for failure to appear in Federal Grand Jury, Washington, D.C. While in custody, [REDACTED] was charged with the murder of MAJOR COXSON. [REDACTED] was released under \$175,000 bond regarding this matter.

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VII. MISCELLANEOUS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING
ACTIVITIES, ASSOCIATES AND HANGOUTS

On August 29, 1973, [] advised as follows:

According to []
[] Philadelphia, Pa., []
[] PHPD# [], was
with [] at the time of the COXSON slayings in
Cherry Hill, N.J., in June, 1973. []
[] Source states that [] refers to
[] and is in close contact with him,
almost on a daily basis.

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[]
[] are pushing cocaine in Philadelphia,
Pa., but [] handles most of the delivering.
He stated that []
resides at [] Philadelphia, Pa., and
believed that []
Source added that []
Philadelphia, Pa., on the Sunday prior to the shooting of
MAJOR COXSON.

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[] Philadelphia,
Pa., a [] same
address. [] are close associates
of [] and recalled that []
in the leg a year ago at the Reynolds Rap Bar on South
Street, Philadelphia, Pa., regarding a narcotics shipment
and money, but that now they are again friends. Source stated
that []
[] is
[] at Deringer's Auto, 25th and Tasker Street.
Philadelphia, Pa., and is known as the []
[] Source stated a numbers operation was
being run at Deringer's Auto.

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[] has been making almost daily visits to
North Philadelphia, which is unusual for her, while she
stated that she was seeing a girl friend around 14th and

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Berks Street. He stated that [redacted] often employed [redacted]. He added that the Muslims had a contract out on a Negro male last Friday night, August 24, 1973, and that this individual was shot to death in South Philadelphia. He also stated that [redacted] was allegedly afraid of some black element in Philadelphia, who supposedly were out to kill him and his family.

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On August 31, 1973, source advised that [redacted] maintains an apartment at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., along with the eight room house in Oak Lane which the source said is lavishly furnished. He reiterated that [redacted]

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[redacted] address unknown, is close to [redacted] and associates, including [redacted] and that [redacted]. He stated that [redacted] hangs at the Pink Elephant Bar, 15th and Catherine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and is also close to [redacted] (LNU), [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., white female, is [redacted]

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[redacted] mentioned that [redacted] have a meeting place in West Chester, Pa., and that they can usually be found together. Another member of the [redacted] gang is known to the source only as [redacted], a Negro male. Source described [redacted] as follows:

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Sex:	Female
Race:	Negro
Weight:	185 - 190 pounds
Height:	5 feet 8 inches
Age:	28
Hair:	Close Afro
Complexion:	Medium brown

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On September 10, 1973, [] advised as follows:

[] near 49th and Woodland, Philadelphia, Pa., is in tight with the BM and that [] is closely associated with [] a Muslim. residence unknown to the source. is also a friend of [] who frequents a bar near 15th and Fitzwater, Philadelphia, Pa. [] is close to [] as previously established.

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On September 11, 1973, [] advised as follows:

He has been hanging around with [] in the vicinity of 19th and Columbia Streets at the Highlife Lounge. Source said an individual by the name of [] has recently gotten out of jail and has been moving to try and get back into the dope business and in with the BM people in West Philadelphia. Apparently, in the absence of [] [] has assumed more authority which he is exercising freely. [] has made comments to the effect that [] has been spending time in Boston. Also, that [] and [] may be frequenting large cities in the Midwest; however, making trips in and out of Philadelphia.

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On September 21, 1973, [] advised as follows:

He heard from contacts of unknown reliability that the "big boys" from the Chicago Mosque (national headquarters) were planning a visit to Philadelphia, Pa., in an effort to straighten out the radical character of the Muslim Sect in this city. He stated that the visiting Muslims would "deal" specifically with the criminally radical individuals close to the Philadelphia Mosque. Source stated he would attempt to ascertain details regarding this matter and advise the writer.

On September 25, 1973, [] advised as follows:

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He has been involved with narcotics for years and feels there will be trouble in Philadelphia because Muslims are contacting narcotic pushers and telling them

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that if the pusher wants to stay in business, he will have to split his profits with the Muslims 50 - 50. If the pusher gets caught, he is to "take the rap" and leave the Muslims out. Many pushers are "going along with the Muslims" for fear of being killed if they do not work with the Muslims.

[redacted] who is from South Philadelphia [redacted] [redacted] is the main contact man for the Muslims who contact the pushers for the 50 - 50 deal.

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The word on the street is that a man named STOKES, who was murdered within the past two weeks, was killed by Muslims. He did not know the identities of the killers. Source also stated that word on the street is that a Negro female who testified in a recent shooting is to be killed for testifying.

[redacted] who is on the methadone program at South Street, is believed to be a target of the Muslims. He stated that people who appear to be Muslims have been asking for [redacted] and that on September 24, 1973, a "big black dude" came into the clinic, took the list of persons who visited the clinic that day, and read all the names on the list. He was told to get out by officials, but gave the officials a dirty look and finished reading the list. He was seen hanging around outside the clinic on September 25, 1973. He is of the opinion that someone may be trying to kill [redacted] outside the Methadone Clinic.

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The word in South Philadelphia is that [redacted] [redacted] are out of the country, but are on call for "dirty work."

On October 10, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

On October 5, 1973, TOMMY FARRINGTON was killed outside of [redacted] at 18th and Cumberland. Source stated that the word was that the murder was committed by individuals attempting to take over FARRINGTON's drug operation. Source thought that she had heard that [redacted] had been arrested by the Highway Patrol on the night FARRINGTON was killed and that he was held for possession of drugs. She stated that she has also observed an

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individual known to her as [redacted] and identified by photograph as [redacted] as driving [redacted] white over maroon Cadillac. An individual by the name of [redacted] runs a store at Dauphin and Fawn and [redacted] lives above the store or close to it.

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The store at 20th and York on the southwest corner is [redacted] and that on the York Street side is the door leading to the upstairs. Source stated that there are two doors, the first one being a large metal door with several locks, which covers the regular door. Source stated that you can usually tell when there are drug transactions taking place or other type meetings because the big heavy steel door will be shut.

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Source stated that [redacted] used to have a green Mercury and that someone had told her at [redacted] that [redacted] had been seen driving this car or as a passenger in it since [redacted]

On October 19, 1973, [redacted] advised as follows:

She stated that she is a Black Muslim and is well acquainted with many key figures in the BM organization. She answered specific questions posed by the interviewing Agents which illustrated that she did, in fact, have considerable knowledge regarding the BM. She advised that [redacted] are not staying in Philadelphia. She stated that she assumed they are both in Detroit, Mich., inasmuch as she is aware that [redacted] has operated in Detroit in the past. She advised that when both [redacted] went into fugitive status, they took with them several girls. It was a prerequisite that these girls be able to support not only themselves but the fugitive they were living with [redacted] until such time as [redacted] could support themselves. She advised that this is a common practice with renegade Muslims who are in fugitive status. She advised that as a rule, these women provide support by shoplifting or on some occasions, prostitution. She stated that when [redacted] left Philadelphia, [redacted], also known as Irma Bey, went with him to Detroit. When [redacted] became a fugitive, he took a woman named [redacted], also known as [redacted]

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[redacted] confirmed a personal acquaintance with [redacted] and advised as follows:

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The following information was obtained in an attempt to determine the whereabouts of the above two individuals through the below listed associates:

[redacted] was living at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., with [redacted] until the day he went underground. This was the same day that warrants were handed down against him. Source believes that [redacted] is underground somewhere in Philadelphia, mainly because of the fact that [redacted] only contacts are in Philadelphia. [redacted] is a punk who only began coming tough when he hung around with [redacted]. The last automobile source knows of as belonging to [redacted] was a burgandy Cadillac.

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While [redacted] was in jail, prior to being released on his last arrest in Philadelphia by FBI Agents, associates of his held a big stickup of an individual named [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa. \$15,000 to \$16,000 was obtained during this stickup and it was used for releasing [redacted]

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[redacted] now has a narcotic habit which will probably slow him down some. The source observed someone chauffeuring [redacted] old Cadillac recently.

[redacted] also known as [redacted] also known as [redacted], is now the big man with regard to BM activities in Philadelphia, especially in South Philadelphia. He is probably the main contact with [redacted]

The area of Philadelphia in which [redacted] and [redacted] would most likely be in an underground status would be somewhere around Susquehanna Avenue with a Muslim brother, but not a member of the BM.

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Source recalled seeing automobiles belonging to [redacted] all parked on [redacted] on the Wednesday night before [redacted] went underground and the warrants for his arrest were handed down.

[redacted]
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The last time source saw [redacted] was in mid May 1973 at 20th and Reed Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., in a black Cadillac that looked similar to the automobile driven by [redacted]. The only people who may be in current contact or know the approximate whereabouts of [redacted]

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[redacted] would be [redacted] in West Philadelphia and [redacted]

Some years ago, [redacted] dated a [redacted] current address unknown.

On the Tuesday before the MAJOR COXSON killing, [redacted] was observed in a bar at 20th and Reed Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. The shooting of MAJOR COXSON was the last known "hit" that [redacted] has made. [redacted] was with [redacted] and two other unknown individuals at Tillman's Turf, 20th and Reed Streets, on the Tuesday before the MAJOR COXSON killing. [redacted] was clean shaven wearing a suit and tie and a hat. He had no mustache and did not drink.

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[redacted] used to go with [redacted] [redacted], Philadelphia. He may still be in contact with her. Close associates of [redacted] are a drug pusher named [redacted] who lives at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa.

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An individual who closely resembles [redacted] is [redacted] aka [redacted] except that [redacted] features are somewhat sharper.

The only two people that source knows of who would be able to put a contract out on [redacted] and still survive would be [redacted]

Following [redacted] shoot-up in Atlantic City, [redacted] made his escape in one automobile and [redacted], who was also involved, in another. [redacted] car overturned and that is how he got caught. [redacted] had a cellar party to raise bail in order to release [redacted] who had been arrested around that time. There was an unidentified female involved with [redacted] in the Atlantic City shooting.

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[redacted]
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[redacted],
Philadelphia, phone [redacted] an acquaintance
of the source who was preaching the Muslim teachings while
incarcerated recently at Holmesburg Prison.

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Addicts Rights, Inc., address unknown: an organiza-
tion formed by [redacted] who lives near [redacted]
[redacted] also lives in the area.

[redacted] born [redacted]
Philadelphia, Pa., [redacted] the wife of [redacted]
who was just released from jail. [redacted] was living
with [redacted] until he went underground, the day the warrants
were issued.

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[redacted] Negro male:
[redacted]

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[redacted] [redacted] small
time heroin dealer along 27th Street who was shot in the leg
two months ago by [redacted]

[redacted] Negro male, [redacted]
Philadelphia, Pa.: a close associate of source who is no
longer living with his mother at the above address; current
whereabouts unknown. [redacted] very recently beat a homicide
charge in the killing of WARDELL GREEN inasmuch as GREEN's
sister, a key witness, was killed approximately two weeks
ago. Source does not think [redacted] had anything to do with
the killing inasmuch as she did not actually witness it anyway
and source feels that [redacted] would have probably done away with
her sooner, had he been worried about her. Source believes
that GREEN's sister was killed in connection with a narcotics
feud.

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To source's knowledge, [redacted] is associated in
the Muslim Mosque with [redacted]
[redacted] whose true name is [redacted]

[redacted]
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[redacted] used to be a partner of [redacted]
[redacted] and has had a rapid rise in the underground Black community because of this connection. [redacted] is a good contact for the underground.

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[redacted] car is registered in his mother's name.

[redacted] is often seen at the Country Squire Motel, Cherry Hill, N.J., and the Holiday Inn, 18th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., where he "cuts" heroin.

[redacted]
Philadelphia, Pa., Negro male, [redacted] this is an acquaintance of the source who observed [redacted] car a couple of weeks ago on 26th Street near Reed Street. [redacted] car, along with those belonging to [redacted] and [redacted] were seen on Napa Street above 31st and Tasker on the Wednesday evening before [redacted] went underground.

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Black, Inc., 1400 block of South Street: the

[redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] They try to appear as though they are assisting the community by stopping the burglaries and the gang wars, but in reality, are an extension of the Black Mafia. Also associated with Black, Inc., are [redacted]

and [redacted] Even more powerful than the leaders of Black, Inc., however, is [redacted] who tells them what to do when it is necessary. Black, Inc., is sponsoring a \$20.00 a plate dinner at the Sheraton Hotel in the near future. All of these individuals will probably be there.

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[redacted] Storybook Lounge, 23rd and Dickinson: This acquaintance of the source also [redacted]
[redacted]
Philadelphia, Pa.

[redacted] alias for [redacted]

[redacted]
b2
b7D

[redacted] Negro female: A West Philadelphia numbers writer and "coke" pusher who is a good friend of [redacted] and whom [redacted] may contact when in town.

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[redacted] (LNU), Negro female, Tasker Homes: Girl friend of [redacted] living in the Tasker Homes area.

[redacted] Negro male, [redacted] [redacted] Was robbed of between \$15,000 and \$16,000 by members of the Black Mafia in order to obtain bail money to release [redacted] from prison.

[redacted] Negro male, 26-27 years, 6' tall, thin build, full bush hair, dark complexion, thin mustache, lives near [redacted] [redacted] A small time heroin pusher in the 27th and Wharton Streets area, Philadelphia. [redacted] also deals at 19th and Mountain Streets and out of the Palm-Palm Bar.

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[redacted] (LNU), Negro male, medium height, slender build, light beard, lives [redacted] This individual, who lives across the street from [redacted]

[redacted] is a [redacted] for the Cleveland Wrecking Company. [redacted] He sells narcotics in the 27th Street area of South Philadelphia near Wharton. He works for [redacted] in selling much of his merchandise. [redacted] is a close associate of [redacted] whom source recently saw at [redacted]

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[redacted] Negro male, founder of Addicts, Inc., lives [redacted]

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[redacted] "nickname for [redacted] member of "Black Mafia."

[redacted] (LNU), Negro female, Tasker Homes, [redacted] or [redacted] who sells narcotics in the Tasker Homes Projects.

[redacted] b2
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"CHICAGO" (deceased): One of the [redacted] who is the [redacted] whose true name is [redacted] [redacted] is of the opinion the Philadelphia Police think that he killed CHICAGO on North Broad Street. [redacted] pad has been raided a couple of times since then ostensibly for [redacted] thinks that the heat is on him because [redacted] had killed "LUMPY" (CALVIN TILGHMAN) and are theorizing that CHICAGO is killed in retaliation. b7C b7D

Chicago, Ill., "Hit Men": Rumors are spreading that there are some Chicago, Ill, "hit men" in Philadelphia for purposes of straightening out the disorganized drug scene or straightening out the Black Mafia in Philadelphia, or both. b7C b7D

[redacted], alias of [redacted] PHPI [redacted] [redacted] Negro male, [redacted] Source knows [redacted], but does not think he is involved in the South Philadelphia Black Mafia or drug scene. [redacted] biggest activity is gambling in the North Philadelphia area. b7C b7D

[redacted], alias of [redacted] Negro male, born [redacted] b7C b7D

Country Squire Motor Inn, Cherry Hill, N.J.: Often used by members of the Black Mafia, specifically [redacted] for purposes of "cutting" their heroin.

MAJOR COXSON (deceased): [redacted] was observed by the source in Tillman's Bar with [redacted] on the Tuesday before MAJOR COXSON was killed in May 1973. Rumors currently circulating about COXSON's killing are that COXSON had been burned by two Philadelphia drug dealers, one of whom is HILTON STROUD. COXSON thereafter placed a contract for the killing of the two dealers. STROUD and his associate were killed in Camden, N.J., but MAJOR COXSON reneged on his agreement to pay for the killing and was subsequently shot himself. Since COXSON's death, the only one that source knows of who is making major narcotics connections is [redacted] The COXSON killing is the last known major "hit" made by [redacted] b7C b7D

[redacted]
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[redacted] Negro male, [redacted]
[redacted] who lives in the same area,
[redacted] "Addicts Rights, Inc."

[redacted] Negro male, age 28, [redacted]
[redacted] Philadelphia: Source is acquainted with [redacted]
[redacted] who frequents and sells narcotics at 16th and Federal
Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and drives an all white Cadillac
with a red interior.

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[redacted] is one of the [redacted]
[redacted], along with [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] He is one of the few people who [redacted]
may still be in contact with. Source has known [redacted] ever
since they were both young kids. [redacted] is
[redacted] (LNU) who lives in the [redacted] He does
not carry a pistol on his person, but can be rough or soft
depending on the person with whom he is dealing. Although
[redacted] main areas of narcotics sales are 16th and Federal and
20th and Reed, also 23rd and Dickinson, he has an [redacted]
[redacted] who sells "monster" in the projects at 31st and
Tasker. [redacted] are the only two individuals
strong enough to be able to put a contract out on either
[redacted] and still be able to survive.
[redacted] is even stronger than they are.

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[redacted] car, along with cars belonging to [redacted]
[redacted] were observed by source
on Napa Street above 31st and Tasker on the Wednesday evening
before [redacted] went underground.

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[redacted] and [redacted] drives
a 1970 Buick 225. [redacted] drives a blue Oldsmobile. Source
last heard that [redacted] has moved to the Chestnut Hill area of
Philadelphia. Source once saw [redacted] car in the vicinity of
the Kimerly Apartments in North Philadelphia, but hasn't heard
of [redacted] living there.

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[redacted] narcotics activities involved an area of
South Philadelphia once handled by a pusher named [redacted]

An associate of [redacted] in the dope traffic along
27th Street in South Philadelphia is [redacted]

[redacted]
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[redacted] Philadelphia Police Department [redacted]
An individual known by source who is an old time associate of [redacted] was an original member of the Black Mafia group but became "strung out" on drugs and has become quite radical. [redacted] are still like brothers. [redacted] may well attempt to contact [redacted] at his residence in North Philadelphia.

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[redacted] Negro male, [redacted] age 30, slender build, glass eye: An acquaintance of source, [redacted] was just released from jail on homicide charges. [redacted] who is no relation to [redacted] drives a 1964 Falcon. [redacted] often gets him and [redacted] for small time strong arm jobs against dealers and businessmen who do not want to contribute to the Black Mafia or Black, Inc.

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[redacted], Negro male, address unknown:
[redacted] This individual was observed in Tillman's Turf, 20th and Reed Streets, on the Tuesday evening before the MAJOR COXSON killing along with two other Negro males unknown to source.

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[redacted]
An acquaintance of source who, in source's opinion, is no longer an active member of the Muslim Mosque. [redacted] was formerly associated with [redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] Negro male, formerly dated [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., who may be the current girl friend of [redacted] whom source does not know.

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BENNY FIELDS (deceased): Was "taken out" of a bar by LARRY STARKS, aka "Large" at 15th and South Street and killed approximately two months ago. He formerly bought his narcotics from [redacted] who has been pushed out of the drug trade in South Philadelphia.

[redacted] b2

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[redacted] Negro female, [redacted]

[redacted] She held a cellar party in her house in order to get bail up for the release of [redacted] the last time he was arrested. Source is of the opinion that she does not know of her husband's relationship with [redacted] her husband's current girl friend.

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[redacted] Negro male, [redacted]

[redacted] Source knows [redacted] who is a very small Negro male. Source last saw him last Saturday, 11/3/73, at 20th and Reed. To the best of his knowledge, [redacted] rarely uses [redacted] in efforts to elude the FBI.

[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., PHPD [redacted] Source is very well acquainted with [redacted]. Recently, [redacted] was in an argument over heroin with an individual named [redacted] who is a big scale pusher in North Philadelphia and South Philadelphia. [redacted] does not work for [redacted], but must pay him a commission to do business in South Philadelphia. [redacted]

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[redacted] now that [redacted] are out of town.

[redacted] has recently developed a snorting addiction. He snorts pure heroin because he no longer has veins that would support an injection with a needle. Source is of the opinion that [redacted] can only last between 1 and 1 1/2 hours without taking a snort.

[redacted] usually operates by himself, but source last saw him recently at the home of [redacted] (LNU) on [redacted]. Although [redacted] is married to [redacted], he has a girl friend named [redacted] who lives on [redacted]

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[redacted] never keeps his heroin on his person except when he is picking it up or making deliveries. Source does not know where [redacted] keeps his narcotics, but gave the opinion that it is conceivable he leaves it with [redacted]

[redacted]
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[redacted] is a true Muslim and drives a 1972 or 1973 pea green Cadillac with white vinyl top and white interior.

Members of the narcotic community of South Philadelphia are almost as afraid of [redacted] as they are of [redacted]. [redacted] carries himself in a different manner, however. If he likes a person, he would be willing to give him a lot of breaks. [redacted] is the only one readily able to make narcotics connections since the death of MAJOR COXSON in May of 1973.

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Recently, a lot of pressure has been put on [redacted] by the Philadelphia Police. [redacted] thinks that they suspect him of having killed CHICAGO (one of the [redacted] in retaliation for [redacted] killing of "LUMPY" (CALVIN TILGHMAN)).

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[redacted] an unknown female, and [redacted] were involved in the Atlantic City shootout at the Club Harlem in the Summer of 1972. [redacted] got away, but [redacted] was caught because his wife's car, which he was driving, overturned. His wife, [redacted] later held a cellar party to raise bail.

Source believes that [redacted] obtains his narcotics from New York City, but he rarely leaves town. Source knows of one occasion when [redacted] sent an individual named [redacted] out of town to pick up some cocaine.

[redacted] told his girl friend, [redacted] who lives across the street from [redacted] that [redacted] all met with [redacted] at the [redacted] on the Wednesday evening before [redacted] went underground.

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Source sees [redacted] just about every day and cannot recall his being out of town at any time since last April 1973.

[redacted] and his wife [redacted] still operate an ice cream shop in South Philadelphia.

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[redacted] is currently the main contact between South Philadelphia Black Mob and [redacted]. He never carries a gun on his person, but usually carries one in his automobile.

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[redacted] does a lot of enforcement by himself, and sometimes with [redacted]. Approximately two months ago, [redacted] shot [redacted] in the leg on 27th Street because he was not paying off on his drug debts.

[redacted] Negro male, [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., PHPD [redacted]: Source is acquainted with [redacted] who is a former partner of [redacted]. He, along with [redacted] have formed Black, Inc., ostensibly to stop the gang war in South Philadelphia, but actually as a further organization of the Black Mafia. [redacted] is probably the person that anyone would contact for messages regarding people who are underground. [redacted]
[redacted]

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b7D

[redacted] alias of [redacted] Selling drugs in the [redacted] along with his daughter, [redacted], both of whom are known by the source.

[redacted] Negro male, [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa.: Formerly directed most of the narcotics traffic in South Philadelphia. The Muslims pushed him completely out when they took over the narcotic traffic. They went as far as to kill one of [redacted] lieutenants, BENNY FIELDS, approximately two months ago. FIELDS was killed by [redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted] alias for [redacted]
Negro male, born [redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted] white male, professional basketball player: [redacted] snorts cocaine. Source has sold coke to [redacted], but [redacted] main supplier in Philadelphia is an individual source knows only as [redacted]

[REDACTED] b2

b7D

WARDELL GREEN, Negro male (deceased): WARDELL GREEN was killed by [REDACTED] who just beat the homicide rap for the killing. The key witness in the killing was GREEN's sister who was killed approximately two weeks ago. Source does not think [REDACTED] had anything to do with the killing of GREEN's sister because nobody saw [REDACTED] kill GREEN, including GREEN's sister. Furthermore, source believes [REDACTED] would have bumped her off long ago if he was afraid of her. Source believes that GREEN's sister was killed in a narcotics related incident.

b7C

b7D

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED] aka [REDACTED] Negro male, PHPI [REDACTED] known to source, recently killed "LUMPY" TILGHMAN in a narcotics related incident. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CHICAGO, (one of the [REDACTED] was recently killed in retaliation. The Philadelphia Police believe that CHICAGO's killing was done by [REDACTED] Source does not know for sure who killed CHICAGO. [REDACTED]

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED] (LNU) and her father, [REDACTED] true name unknown, are selling narcotics in the Tasker Homes.

[REDACTED] Negro male, approximately 40, short, wears glasses, drives 1967-68 black vinyl over gold Chrysler. A narcotics pusher known to source, [REDACTED] sells both in North and South Philadelphia. He pays a commission to [REDACTED] for the privilege of selling in South Philadelphia. [REDACTED] is a source of narcotics for [REDACTED] (true name unknown) who supplies narcotics for [REDACTED] and others in the South Philadelphia area. [REDACTED] main South Philadelphia hangout is 20th and Reed. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] recently engaged in an argument over narcotics in South Philadelphia.

b7C

b7D

[REDACTED] obtains a lot of his narcotics from an individual named [REDACTED] in North Philadelphia, a tall, dark skinned Negro male.

[REDACTED] Negro female, [REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pa: [REDACTED] used to go with the South Philadelphia drug pusher known to source only as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] are all very close to one another and may know the whereabouts of [REDACTED]

[redacted] b2
b7D

[redacted] Negro female, [redacted]
Philadelphia, Pa., possible girl friend of [redacted]

[redacted] She is [redacted]
[redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted] Negro male, 5'10", slender build,
25-26 years, clean shaven, keen features: [redacted] is one of
several people source knows who are close to one another and are
members of the Muslim Mosque in South Philadelphia. Other
close associates of [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] is close to [redacted] and may be
in contact with him. Source does not know if the stories
of [redacted] being kicked out of the mosque are true.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] Negro male, [redacted]
[redacted] PHPD [redacted] Source is a close associate of [redacted]
who is also a close associate of [redacted]
[redacted] are just about the only two people
source knows of who would know the current whereabouts of [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]
on South Street, between Broad and 15th. Black, Inc., is an
adjunct of the Black Mafia and controls much of the narcotics
activity and pay offs in the South Philadelphia area. They
ostensively exist to stop gang violence and burglaries. Other
officers are [redacted]
[redacted]

In source's opinion, [redacted] and [redacted]
are the only two people who would hope to survive a contract
put out on [redacted]

b7C
b7D

On the Wednesday night before [redacted] went under-
ground, automobiles belonging to [redacted]
[redacted] were observed parked
on Napa Street above Tasker near 31st.

b2
b7D

Source recently observed someone chauffeuring
in [redacted] Cadillac.

[redacted] Negro female, [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] possibly stores his narcotics at her residence.

Holiday Inn, 18th and Market Streets, Philadelphia,
Pa.: Often used by members of the Black Mafia, especially
[redacted] for "cutting" their heroin and other narcotics.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] Negro male: An associate of source's
who is a member of the Black Muslim Mosque along with [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted]

[redacted] Confectionery Store, 20th and
Morris: [redacted] who also [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]
drives 1970 Buick Electra 225.

[redacted] A "hit man"
along with [redacted] unless [redacted] is brought
out for the very big enforcement. He recently got out of
jail on homicide charges.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] alias for [redacted]
[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., PHPD [redacted]
[redacted]

"LUMPY", alias for CALVIN TILGHMAN, Negro male,
27th and Manton.

[redacted] Negro male, drug pusher, identity unknown,
address [redacted] heavy build, 5'11", dark complected,
age 31: Works for Cleveland Demolition Company and sells
narcotics in the 27th Street area of South Philadelphia. He is a
[redacted] who also sells in that area. He
obtains most of his drugs from [redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted] b2
b7D

b7C
b7D

[redacted] lives across the street from [redacted] (LNU).
[redacted] has a grayish door on his house. Internal Revenue Service recently took [redacted]'s truck-tractor rig forcing him to have to go to work for Cleveland Construction.
[redacted] and [redacted] are all close to one another and may know of [redacted] present whereabouts.

[redacted] " Negro male, [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., PHPD # [redacted]
[redacted] sells narcotics along [redacted]
Philadelphia along with [redacted]

Muslim Mosque Members: Source knows a close knit group of members of the Muslim Mosque which include [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted] The Muslims must have received a large shipment of dope yesterday, 11/5/73, inasmuch as source was stopped twice by Muslims for purposes of seeking source to sell some of it for them. They were also going around looking for quinine. Many of the members of this group meet at Tillman's Turf, 20th and Reed, Philadelphia, Pa., next to which they get their cars washed. They all meet on Sunday at 2:00 p.m., at 20th and Reed to go to the mosque. Once a week, usually Saturday nights, they all meet for a business meeting.

There are rumors on the street now that there is a group of "hit men" in from Chicago in order to straighten out the mosque or organize a drug traffic situation in Philadelphia or both. Much of the money that the brothers of the mosque obtain to support [redacted] is funneled through their girl friends.

b7C
b7D

Recently, the Muslim brothers put on a lot of pressure to force [redacted] out of the narcotics business in South Philadelphia. They went as far as to have [redacted]
[redacted] BENNY FIELDS recently.

[redacted]
b2
b7D

[redacted] New York City: Source believes that [redacted]
[redacted] the [redacted] in the narcotics dealing in South
Philadelphia, gets most of his narcotics from New York
City.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] aka [redacted] Negro male, [redacted]
[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., member of Black Mafia:
A recent member of the Black Mafia, [redacted] hangs at [redacted]
[redacted] and is a close associate of the source.

[redacted] alias for [redacted] Recently released
from jail, husband of [redacted] (born [redacted], [redacted]
[redacted])

[redacted], Negro male, identity unknown: Recently
sent out of town by [redacted] in order to pick up
some cocaine.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] aka [redacted] " Negro male, [redacted]
[redacted] born [redacted] FBI [redacted] An acquaintance of the
source who resembles [redacted] features, but [redacted]
features are sharper.

[redacted], alias of [redacted], of Tillman's
Turf, 20th and Reed.

[redacted] Negro male, identity unknown: Introduced
source to HILTON STROUD in West Philadelphia.

[redacted] Negro male, address unknown: Known
to source as a stickup man.

[redacted] aka [redacted] " Negro male,
[redacted] PHPD [redacted] Associated with [redacted]
[redacted] and [redacted] in the narcotics traffic in West
Philadelphia. [redacted] is [redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted], along with [redacted]
Also associated with this group is [redacted] aka [redacted]
[redacted] aka [redacted] and [redacted]
Source was supposed to meet [redacted] for a narcotics purchase on
the evening of 11/6/73.

b7C
b7D

[redacted]
b2
b7D

[redacted] Negro female, address unknown:
A former girl friend of [redacted] from many years ago.

[redacted], alias of [redacted] Negro
male, [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., PHPD [redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted] Negro female, tall, dark skinned,
[redacted] Philadelphia, Pa.: [redacted] well acquainted
with the source, is a former girl friend of [redacted] and
would very likely know of his present whereabouts. [redacted]
lives by [redacted]
She has several children and is probably collecting DPA.

[redacted], aka [redacted] Negro
male, born [redacted] Closely associated with Black,
Inc. along with his brother [redacted] and [redacted]

b7C
b7D

[redacted] aka [redacted]
Philadelphia, Pa., PHPD [redacted] Closely associated with
Black. Inc., along with [redacted]
and [redacted] two months ago, took
BENNY FIELDS out of a bar at 15th and South Streets and killed
him in connection with an effort of the Black Mafia to take over
the South Philadelphia drug traffic which had been controlled by
[redacted]

b7C
b7D

Storybook Lounge, 23rd and Dickinson Streets, Phila-
delphia, Pa.: A hangout for members of the Black Mafia element
in South Philadelphia.

This bar is owned by [redacted] who also [redacted]
[redacted] 20th and Morris Streets, Philadelphia.

b7C

[redacted] (true name unknown), Negro male, tall, dark
skinned: [redacted]
[redacted] area is mostly North Philadelphia.

b7C
b7D

HILTON STROUD, Negro male (deceased): A major narcotics
dealer about whom the street word is that MAJOR COXSON put out a
contract and failed to live up to the terms of the contract, for
which COXSON was eventually shot. Source met STROUD in West
Philadelphia through an individual he knows only as [redacted]

[redacted]
b2
b7D

[redacted] (true name unknown): Narcotics dealer in South Philadelphia who has supplied narcotics to the source and is the main contact for cocaine in [redacted]
[redacted].

b7C
b7D

CALVIN TILGHMAN, aka "Lump" (deceased) Negro male, 27th and Manton: Killed by [redacted] in a drug related incident.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] Negro male, [redacted]
[redacted], 20th and Reed Streets.

[redacted], Negro male, [redacted]
20th and Reed Streets.

[redacted] Negro male, [redacted]
20th and Reed Streets.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] Negro male, [redacted]
[redacted] 20th and Reed Streets.

Tillman's Turf, 20th and Reed Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.: A hang out for members of the Black Mafia, Black Muslims, and Black, Inc., groups in South Philadelphia. Most of them get their cars washed nearby and meet there on Sunday at 2:00 p.m. to go to the Muslim Mosque.

[redacted] was in Tillman's Turf with [redacted] and two other individuals on the Tuesday before MAJOR COXSON was killed. There are never any strangers in Tillman's Turf. Many of the people who frequent that bar also congregate at a garage east of the barber shop next to it for car washing and meeting on Sunday to go to the mosque.

b7C
b7D

[redacted] (LNU) [redacted], who, along with [redacted] (true name unknown) are selling narcotics in the Tasker Homes.

PH 92-2735

B. MISCELLANEOUS NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

The activities and atrocities reflected in the following articles point to the possibility that these alleged criminal acts by members of the Black Muslims in Philadelphia and victims of New Jersey, may, in part, be related to narcotics matters. The possibility exists that whoever controls the leadership of Black Muslim Mosques in certain locales also controls the pursestrings to lucrative narcotics trafficking and other forms of vice and racketeering.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

2 Decapitations Linked to N. J. Muslims

By STEVE TWOMEY
Of The Inquirer staff

NEWARK, N. J. — The headless bodies of two black men were found Thursday in a park here in what may be the latest killings in an internal war among Black Muslims.

Police identified the men as Warren A. Marcello, 30, of 70 S. Munn st., East Orange, N. J., and Michael A. Hoff, 19, of 293 Center st., Orange, N. J.

Essex County Det. Frank Hallick said there were "very strong indications" that both

men were Black Muslims, but he would not elaborate.

Marcello lived at the same address as two reputed Black Muslims who were killed last month shortly after Black Muslim minister James Shabazz was murdered, police said.

The fully-clothed bodies were found in a clump of bushes in Weequan Park by a jogger about 7:20 A. M.

Both men had been shot and stabbed, police said. They said they believed the victims had been murdered elsewhere and then taken to the park.

The heads were found four miles away by residents of S. 6th st. A detective said the heads had been "very cleanly severed" at mid-neck.

Sgt. Charles Olsak of the Essex County Park police said the men were murdered by "someone who knew what he was doing," but said police have no suspects.

Police identified the victims through fingerprints.

An autopsy indicated that the victims had been dead about four hours when found. Police said they did not know

whether the men had been decapitated before they were shot.

Police said they were investigating the possibility that Thursday's killings were linked to the earlier Black Muslim murders.

Shabazz was shot down by two black men Sept. 4 as he was parking his car in his driveway.

About two weeks later two reputed Black Muslims were found shot to death in their car near a Ford Motor Co. plant in Edison, N. J. Police

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P.1, Sect. C, Phila. Inquirer, Phila., Pa.

Date: 10/19/73
Edition: New Jersey News
Author: Steve Twomey
Editor:
Title: BLACK MAFIA

Character:

or

Classification: PH 92-2735-
Submitting Office

☐ Being Investigated

identified the men as Roger
and Ralph Bankston, of East
Orange

Police were investigating
possible links between Sha-
baaz' murder and the killings
of seven Hanafi Muslims in
Washington, D C, Jan 18

A letter from Shabaaz to
Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, leader
of the rival Hanafi sect,
warned the sect 12 days be-
fore Shabaaz was murdered
about statements the group
was making about Lhjah
Muhammed, the Black Mus-
lim leader.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Beheaded Muslims' Notes Reveal Dissidents' Setup

By MIKE LEARY
and WARREN BROWN
Of The Inquirer Staff

NEWARK, N. J. — The beheadings of two dissident Muslims here have provided police with a rare look at the highly secretive inner workings of a militant Muslim sect called the "New World of Islam."

Notebooks found on the bodies of the two beheaded Muslims established the hierarchy of the sect that sought to seize control of the

20,000-member Black Muslim Mosque No. 25 in Newark.

Police were able to construct a picture of the sect financing itself through armed robbery, hijackings and shakedowns in its violent struggle for succession to leadership of the national Black Muslims.

Fourteen members of the New World of Islam have been charged in connection with the beheadings, the killing of two other members of the group and the assassination of James Shabazz, leader

of Mosque No. 25.

Shabazz, considered a possible successor to Elijah Muhammad, national leader of the Black Muslims, was the first casualty of the internal struggle in the Newark Mosque.

Shabazz was murdered Sept. 4, 1973, by an assailant who pumped two bullets into his head at point-blank range.

Belton Williams, 36, of New Brunswick, N. J., described by police as the "commander" of the dissident Muslim sect, was arrested

Thursday and charged with being a material witness to the Shabazz killing. Also arrested Thursday night on the same charge was James Washington, 30, of Newark, the group's field commander.

Before taking a lie detector test and being booked, Williams called New York City Muslim leader Louis Farrakhan to ask for instructions.

"If you're innocent," Farrakhan was reported to have said, "take the test." Farrakhan, leader of New

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

P.1, Philadelphia
Inquirer, Phila., Pa.

Date. 10/27/73

Edition:

Author. Mike Leary &

Editor Warren Brown

Title BLACK MAFIA

Character:

or

Classification PH 92-2735

Submitting Office.

☐ Being Investigated

York City Mosque No 7 — the pulpit once held by both Shabazz and Malcolm X — was under investigation by police for possible involvement in the Newark Mosque struggle

In a conversation Thursday with Newark police, Farrakhan promised full cooperation in the investigation of the New Jersey murders.

The chain of events leading up to the arrests in connections with the murders began with Shabazz's death. Later, two members of the New

World of Islam, twin brothers Ralph and Ronald Bankston, 25, were found shot to death in their apartment.

Then, on Oct. 18, the headless bodies of Warren Marcello and Michael Allen Huff, who were also members of the dissident sect, were found in Newark.

Police said Marcello killed Shabazz and that Huff killed the Bankstons, with whom he had roomed.

Police found several note-

books and other literature of the bodies of Marcello and Huff. The contents of this material linked the two to the New World of Islam and established the hierarchy of the group.

The New World of Islam was founded in Rahway Prison, police said, and has a membership overlapping with the established Black Muslims.

The dissident sect differs from the established group only in that it regards Elijah Muhammad as being Allah himself. The established Black Muslims recognize Mr. Muhammad as being "The Messenger" or the prophet of Allah.

The Marcello and Huff notebooks include a list of titles in the New World leadership, designations such as "intelligence captain," "field commander" and "captain."

The notebooks list Williams as the leader of the sect.

The notebooks disclose that the group had four captains — Marcello, the Bankstons, and Albert W. Chavies, the only surviving New World captain.

Chavies, 22, of Newark, was arrested and charged Thursday in connection with the Shabazz killing. He had been sought in the shooting of an East Orange shopkeeper in an alleged robbery attempt and is awaiting trial in yet another killing — that of a 75-year-old deacon of Calvary Baptist Church in East Orange.

Police said the deacon was shot in the back in a robbery attempt.

Huff and Joe Smith, of Newark, were the New World's two lieutenants. Only Smith survives. He is being held as a material witness. There were eight second lieutenants named in the notebooks.

Police, through interviews with New World adherents, established that the group had approximately 200 members.

Other leaders included "first assistant vice field commander" James McLaughlin and "intelligence captain" Robert X. Cooper, also known as Hassan Muhammad. Cooper, 35, of Newark, was being held as a material witness in the killings of Huff and Marcello.

McLaughlin still is at large. Essex County Prosecutor Joseph P. Lordi said that as a result of the arrests "the New World of Islam no longer appears to be functioning."

"This was a takeover group," said Police Director Edward Kerr. "If they hadn't started murdering each other, we might not have discovered who murdered Shabazz."

Highly placed sources disputed Lordi's view that the New World had been smashed by the 14 arrests. The sources pointed to the large number of remaining members of the group who could assume positions of leadership.

But Kerr's contention that the New World was a takeover group appeared to be sup-

ported by the notebooks, which contained descriptions of the group's surveillance of Shabazz. Some of the notations were cryptic.

"There is division in the Mosque (No 25) John versus James. Fruit Time is right for James to die."

Police theorized that the notebook "John" was John 4X Nash, captain of the Fruit of Islam, an elite bodyguard unit of the established Black Muslims, in Newark.

Nash was ejected from Mosque No 25 by Shabazz.

Shortly after Shabazz was killed, Nash — who had been in hiding — surfaced at Newark police headquarters, saying that a man had leveled a shotgun at him, but that the

weapon had misfired at point-blank range

Nash was briefly considered as a suspect by Newark police, but is no longer under suspicion, sources said

Also held as a material witness was Alvin Dickens, 37, of Newark, the New World group's second in command who was sentenced to 30 to 50 years in Raritan for the shooting of a Newark police lieutenant about seven years ago.

Dickens still is in jail, but will be eligible for parole soon. Dickens gave some of the commands from prison, police allege. Washington was paroled this August after serving seven years of his term.

Others charged and held in the Shabazz murder are Keith Hill, 18, of Newark, Ben Walton, 21, of East Orange, Richard Fleming Lawton, 19, of East Orange, and Duane K. Hamilton, 17, of Newark.

In addition, Garv A. Monroe, 18, of East Orange, is being held on a charge of conspiracy to murder Shabazz and as a material witness.

Two others, Taft Riley and James Coy, 19, of Newark, are being held as material witnesses and may be charged also with conspiracy in the Shabazz killing.

Lamant Calloway, 20, of East Orange, was accused by police of being the triggerman in the Shabazz shooting. He is charged with homicide and conspiracy.

Police sources added that they had learned, through interviews with suspects and informants, that the New World members raised money by committing armed robberies and shaking down narcotics traffickers.

Members who committed the crimes kept 50 percent of the take and turned the remainder over to the sect, police theorized.

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Beheaded Victims' Notes List Leadership and Crimes



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Muslim Tie Suspected in Killing

By RICHARD PAPIERNIK
Of The Inquirer 8/11

Police said Wednesday that they were checking the possibility that the killing of Burton Borish, 40, of Lower Merion, was connected with drug sales and the Black Muslims.

Borish was shot to death Tuesday at his home by two well-dressed black men after they threw a blanket over his

her hands.

"Look," one township investigator said, "we have to give up on at least a theory that there was a tie-in with the Muslims because of the similarity of the (Major) Coxson murder."

Borish was arrested in Philadelphia twice in 1971, once for drug possession and a second time on possession and sale charges. The possession case was dismissed and

BURTON BORISH
shot to death

Borish was found not guilty of the drug sale charges.

Coxson was killed in gangland style in his posh Caertry Hill, N. J., home several months ago, by three men described by police as three well-dressed blacks. Coxson's common-law wife and two children in the home also were shot by the killers. One of the children was killed.

Non-police sources say there is a move by the Black

Muslim-dominated Black Mafia to kill independent drug dealers and take over their drug traffic.

Coxson was reputed to be one of the largest independent drug dealers in the South Jersey and Philadelphia areas.

Lower Merion Police Captain Salvatore Trusiani said that the Borish slaying could in "no way be considered an ordinary burglary."

"Obviously," he said "there was some sort of plan involved."

Police said that Borish was on the first floor of his three-story, semi-detached rented home on the lined Levensing Mill rd., when the two men arrived.

Toby Kaplan, 33, who lived with Borish, was upstairs and heard a commotion on the first

Continued on Page 3-D, Col. 1

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Page 1-D and 3-D
The Philadelphia
Inquirer, Philadelphia
Pa.

Date: 10/25/73

Edition:

Author: Richard Papernik

Editor: Creed C. Black

Title: Muslim Tie Suspected in Killing

Character:

or

Classification: 72-271

Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

-216-

Muslim, Drug Link Suspected In Killing of Main Line Man

Continued From Page 1-D
floor When she went
downstairs someone came up
behind her, tossed a blanket

over her head and tied her
hands

Police said Mrs Kaplan
told them she heard the men
questioning Borish and that

they were well spoken and at
no time used profanity.

Mrs Kaplan then heard
shots fired, which sounded
like a cap pistol going off, po-
lice said, and afterward she
heard Borish speaking

Borish had been shot four
times, and an autopsy showed
that he probably died from
two bullets that went through
his heart, one of them a 32
caliber weapon and the other
from a 22 caliber weapon. he
had been shot in the back

He suffered severe head in-
juries and a fractured skull
also

In addition to the two
bullets that passed through
his heart, Borish had been
shot once in each arm

Borish had worked as a
driver for Yellow Cab in Phil-
adelphia until about a year
ago, when, police said, he
was involved in an accident
Police said Borish was
unemployed at the time of his
death

Borish and Mrs. Kaplan
moved into the Levering Mill
rd home in the summer of
1972 The home had been sold
that year for \$29,000 Both are
divorced and each has two
children

PH 92-2735

The following newspaper article was furnished
by [REDACTED], OCU, PHPD, November 8,
1973:

b7C

Drug War Traced in Murders

By ROD NORDLAND

of The Inquirer Staff

Three new murders appear to be linked to the chain of or world violence that included the shooting death of Benjamin Coxson in his Jersey Hill home, police investigators now theorize.

The three murders all occurred after that gunman entered the Coxson home to shoot Coxson and his family June 8. Police had kept the discovery of one murder secret for a week after the body was found July 7 in Camden. Two other murder victims whose deaths may have been related to the Coxson shooting were discovered in an apartment on Spruce st. June 29.

Police are reluctant to discuss their current beliefs about the new murders. "There's a danger in saying anything," a highly placed law enforcement officer said Friday. But he added, "Police believe that all these murders could be connected to Coxson."

The current theory stipulates that Coxson, an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of Camden earlier this year, was a major figure in the local drug trade. They believe his death was part of a string of killings going back at least to 1972, and which may not be over yet. The chief of the underworld war is believed to have been the theft by one gang of a \$1 million heroin shipment from another gang or gangs.

Coxson's murder itself is believed to have been an act of retaliation for the murder of another person three days earlier.

Coxson and the woman with whom he lived, Lois Luby, 35, and her three children, Lex, 13, Isaac, 16, and Toro, 15, were bound and gagged. All but Lex were shot several times in the back of the head. Coxson and Toro are at least partially blind, and Lois Luby is reported com-

Drug War Traced in Murders

Continued from Page 1-B

pletely paralyzed. Lex escaped the home uninjured.

One suspect has been arrested.

Police are now working on the belief that the Coxson murders were related to the following shootings.

On May 30, eight days before the Coxson shootings, a maid discovered the bodies of a man and a woman in the Intowner Motor Hotel in North Philadelphia. They were Leroy S. Jackson, 33, of W. Susquehanna st. near 20th, and Denise Walter, 26, of the 5000 block of Westminister ave.

Both had multiple gunshot wounds of the head. Both — like the Coxson victims — had been bound first by neckties.

Publicly, police theorized that robbery was the motive for the Intowner slayings. However, glassine bags containing a white powder, possibly heroin, were found in the room.

Jackson had a history of 14 arrests, including a 23 month sentence in 1970 for possession of narcotics and other offenses.

Privately, police sources say they are working on the theory that Coxson ordered the Intowner murders — and his own murder was in retaliation.

On June 29, three weeks after the Coxson murders, Charles Cooper, 33, and Olga Leonard, 14, were found dead of gunshot wounds in the head in Cooper's apartment at 5015 Spruce st.

The Philadelphia police do not know that Cooper was a fairly close friend (of Coxson) and at one point, one point at least, had some business dealings with him. So far though, police have denied officially that they believe the case is related to Coxson.

On May 21, two weeks after Coxson lost his bid for election as mayor of Camden, two Philadelphia dope suspects were found shot to death on 6th st. in downtown Camden. They were Walter Tillman, 34, of 2050 Master st., and Hilton Stroud, of 1037 N. 43d st.

At the time, inside police sources said the killings were drug-related. The victims also had been shot in the head.

On Saturday, July 7, the decomposed body of a black male in his thirties was discovered in a wooded section of Camden city; he also had multiple bullet wounds of the head and apparently was killed shortly after the Coxson shootings. Camden authorities kept the discovery a secret for almost a week, until questioned about it by a reporter.

Well-informed sources said police believe the body was that of Samuel Christian, of several West Philadelphia addresses, though positive identification of the body hasn't yet been made.

Christian, in turn, is a still-sought fugitive blamed for the Club Harlem murders of 1972, which police also labeled drug-related at the time.

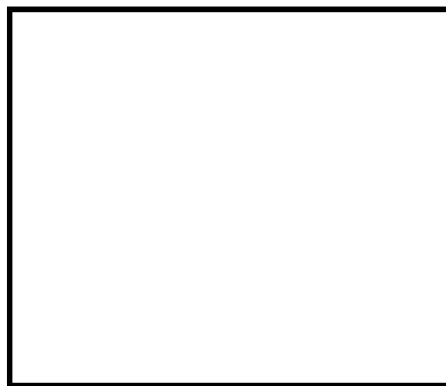
Police believe the whole string of violence goes back to the Club Harlem slayings in April 1972. Gunfire erupted in that Atlantic City nightclub — Easter night — killing five persons and wounding ten.

PH 92-2735

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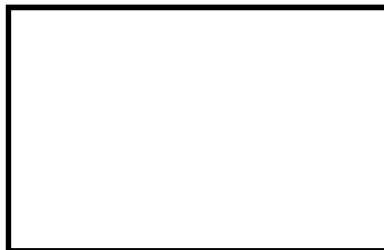
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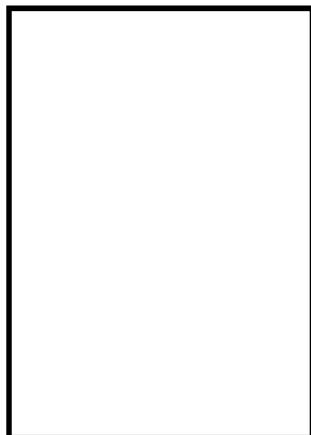
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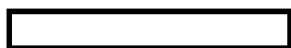
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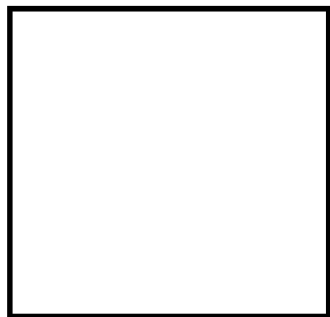


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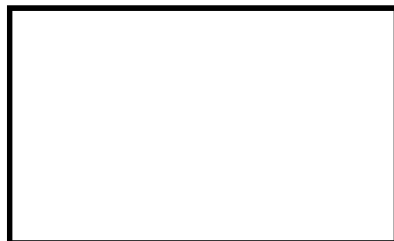
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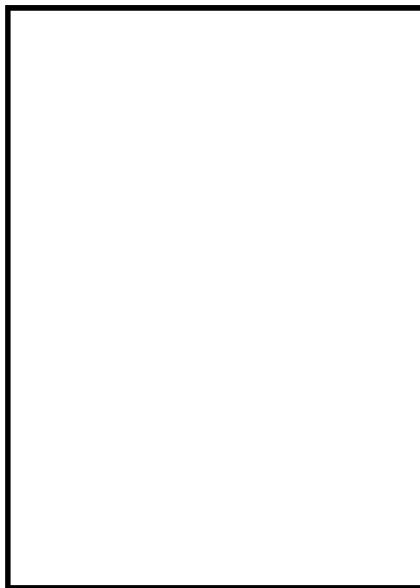


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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7C

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

y, Please Refer to
Jo.

Title BLACK MAFIA

Character ANTI-RACKETEERING

Reference Philadelphia report of SA [REDACTED]
dated and captioned as above.

b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed
in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NR014 TP CODE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 20 1974

9:25 PM NITEL FEBRUARY 20, 1974 TTT

TO DIRECTOR (92-) (25-330971-375)

PHILADELPHIA 92-2735 157-4700

FROM TAMPA 92-1777 P

BLACK MAFIA, AR, OO:PHILADELPHIA.

NATION OF ISLAM, EM - NOI.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-21-01 BY 3906342/BC/PAK

RE TAMPA TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY
18, 1974, CAPTIONED, "BLACK MAFIA, EM- BN; AR," AND BUREAU
NITEL TO TAMPA AND PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 19, 1974, CAPTIONED,
"NATION OF ISLAM, EM."

FOR INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND PHILADELPHIA, TAMPA
LOCATED [REDACTED] ON FEBRUARY 19, 1974, AND OBTAINED
THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM HIM IN A PRELIMINARY INTERVIEW:

HE IS A NEGRO MALE, BORN [REDACTED] AT PHILADEL-
PHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, 5'9", 150 POUNDS, BLACK HAIR, BROWN HAIR,
[REDACTED] PHILADELPHIA

RESIDENCE IS WITH [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] PHILADELPHIA, TELEPHONE [REDACTED] PRESENTLY HE
IS RESIDING WITH [REDACTED]
END PAGE ONE

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. Dir.	
Dep. Dir.	
Asst. Dir.	
Admin.	
Comm. Sec.	
Ext. Aff.	
Files	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Insp.	
Intell.	
Lab.	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director's Sec'y	

b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

57 MAR 7 1974

TP 92-1777

PAGE TWO

TAMPA, FLORIDA, TELEPHONE [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] 20TH AND CARPENTER STREETS, SOUTH PHILADELPHIA, WHICH
GANG HAS RESISTED EFFORTS OF THE BLACK MAFIA, WHICH [REDACTED]
COMMONLY CALLS BLACK INC., TO HAVE THE GANG PUSH DRUGS FOR
BLACK INC. ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO KILL [REDACTED] BY BLACK
INC. MEMBER [REDACTED] AND OTHERS, AND [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] CLAIMS THE ECHELON OF BLACK INC., CALLED PART ONE,
NOW CONSISTS OF [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

SINCE [REDACTED] IS IN JAIL AND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ARE FUGITIVES, [REDACTED] PRESENTLY CONTROL
BLACK INC. THEY HAVE PROTECTION SERVICES, EXTORTED FROM
BUSINESSES THROUGHOUT PHILADELPHIA, AND THEY PUSH DRUGS
THROUGHOUT PHILADELPHIA, THEY HAVE PARTIES AT 16TH AND
FITZWATER STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, AT AN ELKS CLUB EVERY
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS, AND THEY MAINTAIN AN OFFICE IN
END PAGE TWO

b7C
b7D

TP 92-1777

PAGE THREE

THE 1400 BLOCK OF SOUTH STREET.

PART ONE OF BLACK INC. IS TRYING TO ORGANIZE ALL STREET GANGS IN PHILADELPHIA INTO A ~~PART TWO~~ OF BLACK INC. WHICH GANGS WOULD BE INVOLVED IN THE SAME EXTORTION AND DRUG RACKET THAT PART ONE IS.

[REDACTED] FELT HE COULD NOT SAY TOO MUCH TO THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT BECAUSE THE 17TH PRECINCT IN SOUTH PHILADELPHIA, WHERE HE RESIDES, IS CORRUPT. HE ADVISED TAMPA POLICE DEPARTMENT OF HIS SITUATION IN CASE HE NEEDED PROTECTION WHILE IN TAMPA. HE HAS CONTACTED PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT, BUT ONLY AT HEADQUARTERS, 8TH AND RACE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

[REDACTED] WILL BE INTERVIEWED IN GREATER DETAIL AND INFORMATION FURNISHED BUREAU AND PHILADELPHIA IN INSERT FORM.

ALSO [REDACTED] NEGRO MALE, BORN

[REDACTED] WHO IS ALSO [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IS EN ROUTE TAMPA AND HE WILL BE INTERVIEWED.

END

PLS ACK FOR FOUR

b7C

FBI

Date: 3/1/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (92-1777) (RUC)

BLACK MAFIA
AR
(OO:PH)

BLACK INCORPORATED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-21-01 BY 390624/BCE/px

Re Tampa teletype to the Bureau and Philadelphia,
2/20/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies, and for Philadelphia seven copies, of an investigative insert containing the results of interviews with [redacted] and [redacted] members of the 20th and Carpenter Street gang, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They furnished information concerning Black Inc., aka Black Mafia.

They advised they intend to return to Philadelphia as soon as they have money for a bus ticket, and they plan to contact the Philadelphia FBI Office when they return.

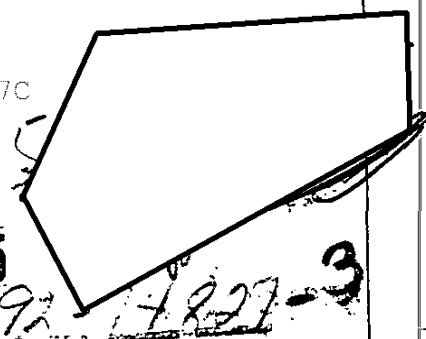
Tampa does not contemplate any further investigation in this matter, and case is being RUC'd.

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Philadelphia (Enc. 7) (92-2735)
- 1 - Tampa
- JAH:rab
- (5)

ENCLOSURE

1cc D&D

REC-82
MCT-15
REC-82



6-AREN
7/3/74
PP

2 MAR 11 1974

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge
55 APR 4 1974

Sent _____ M Per _____
U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

TP 92-1777

JAH:rab

1

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The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted] at Tampa, Florida:

On February 19, 1974, [redacted] furnished the following information in a preliminary interview:

He is a Negro male, born [redacted] at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 5'9", 150 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, [redacted]. His Philadelphia residence is with [redacted]. [redacted] Philadelphia, telephone [redacted]. Presently he is residing with his [redacted] Tampa, Florida, telephone [redacted]. He has one adult arrest, on December 31, 1971, by the Philadelphia Police Department. [redacted] 20th and Carpenter Streets, South Philadelphia, [redacted] of the PA, Black Mafia, which [redacted] commonly calls Black Inc., to have the gang push drugs for Black Inc. Attempts have been made to kill [redacted] by Black Inc. member [redacted] and others, and [redacted] and other members of his family have sought refuge in Tampa, Florida.

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[redacted] claims the echelon of Black Inc. called Part 1, now consists of [redacted]

Since [redacted] is in jail and [redacted] are fugitives, [redacted] presently control Black Inc. They have protection services, and they push drugs throughout Philadelphia. They have parties at 16th and Fitzwater Streets, Philadelphia, at an Elks Club every Thursday and Saturday nights, and they maintain an office in the 1400 block of South Street.

PA.

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b7D

Part 1 of Black Inc. is trying to organize all street gangs in Philadelphia into a Part 2 of Black Inc., which gangs would be involved in the same extortion and drug racket that Part 1 is.

[redacted] felt he could not say too much to the Philadelphia Police Department because the 17th Precinct in South

b7C

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-21-91 BY 39063 EAW/BCE/DA

7-
ENCLOSURE

Philadelphia, where he resides, is corrupt. He advised Tampa Police Department of his situation in case he needed protection while in Tampa. He has contacted Philadelphia Police Department, but only at headquarters, 8th and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

On February 26, 1974, [redacted] furnished the following additional information:

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He does not know with whom Black Inc. has their drug connections. They have, however, one "crib" where they store their drugs on the southeast corner of 20th and Carpenter Streets in Philadelphia. It is a redevelopment house, and there is an old store next door. [redacted] frequents this house. [redacted] does not have any current information concerning whereabouts of [redacted] fugitives.

The only business that he specifically knows was extorted for protection by Black Inc. is Herb's and Eddie's Bar, 22nd and Katherine Streets, Philadelphia. He does not know who went to the bar or who was contacted at the bar. He heard Black Inc. sent the American Legion Post, 19th and Federal Streets, Philadelphia, demanding a percentage of their proceeds, but he does not have additional details.

The only relationship between Black Mafia and Black Muslims is that Black Mafia members previously mentioned by [redacted] are regularly attending members of Mosque 12, 13th and Susquehanna Streets, Philadelphia, but Black Mafia members are not devout Muslims and use Nation of Islam (NOI) as a front. They pay NOI money to stay in good with NOI, but recently NOI has threatened to send hit men from Chicago to clean up Black Mafia because NOI is getting blamed for all Black Mafia activities.

[redacted] does not know where Black Mafia gets its guns except that he has heard they have connection on Philadelphia waterfront, but he does not have additional details.

Italians are not paying off 20th and Carpenter Streets gang, and gang has no affiliation with South Philadelphia Italians.

[redacted]
On February 27, 1974, [redacted]
[redacted] Negro male, born [redacted] at Philadelphia, PA,
5'2", 112 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, same background and
addresses as brother, furnished the following information:

[redacted] has advised 20th and Carpen-
ter Streets gang gets its drugs from waterfront and from
North Philadelphia airport, but details are unknown. [redacted]
believes Black Mafia gets guns from someone inside military
posts, exact ones not known, as they are all carrying .45
automatics, apparently military type. Rumors are presently
all have bullet proof vests.

The Black Mafia originated with [redacted] and
his associate, [redacted]. Since both are presently
fugitives, the Black Mafia is presently controlled by [redacted] PA,
[redacted]. He tells [redacted] what to do, and [redacted] runs the
streets of Philadelphia.

Member of Subject Organization

The following are other members of Black Inc, Part
1, also known as Black Mafia, the upper echelon:

[redacted] - middle man
[redacted] - hit man
[redacted] - hit man
[redacted] - hit man
[redacted] - drug pusher
[redacted] - keeps all records for Black Inc.
[redacted]
[redacted] described as a Negro male, age 34-35, 6'5",
150 pounds
[redacted] also known as [redacted] - hit man on
South Street

b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

[redacted] [redacted] also known as [redacted] - works for [redacted]

Black Inc. has an extortion racket and pushes drugs throughout the city of Philadelphia. [redacted] is organizing the street gangs in Philadelphia to handle this work for Black Inc., and these gangs will be Part 2 of Black Inc. [redacted] can identify other members of Black Inc. by photograph, but he cannot recall any other names at this time.

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Black Inc. offices are located at 14th and South Streets in Philadelphia. They have other buildings at an unknown location in the Germantown section of Philadelphia. They previously operated from a building at 20th and Pimberton Streets in South Philadelphia, but the building became "too hot" and they vacated it.

[redacted] does not know the present whereabouts of [redacted]. He has heard that [redacted] is presently in Philadelphia and that [redacted] is out of state. The only person [redacted] knows who has information concerning the whereabouts of [redacted] is [redacted]. [redacted] has heard that Nellie's Bar at 20th and Katherine Streets in Philadelphia is paying money to [redacted] for protection. People other than [redacted] may go to collect the money or make the demands for money, however.

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[redacted] heard that [redacted] (phonetic), not related to [redacted], described as a Negro male, age 21-22, 5'8", 175 pounds, and [redacted] have demanded and are receiving payment from Herb's Bar, 22nd and Katherine Streets.

[redacted]
Negro male, skinny with gray hair, [redacted]

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b7D

No Italians have any connections with the 20th and Carpenter Street gang, and they are not paying off the 20th and Carpenter Street gang.

The only connection Black Inc. has with the Black Muslims is that they use the Muslims as a front and the upper echelon of Black Inc. are members and regularly attend the Mosque at 13th and Susquehanna Streets in Philadelphia.

TP 92-1777

5

Presently the NOI is angry at Black Inc. because the NOI is being blamed for all crimes the Black Inc. members are committing.

On February 27, 1974, [redacted] of the [redacted] Negro male, born [redacted] at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 5'11", 130 pounds, address [redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, furnished the following information:

b7C
b7D

He is a member of the 20th and Carpenter Street gang in Philadelphia with his cousin. [redacted] resides at [redacted] Philadelphia, telephone [redacted]

[redacted] originated Black Inc.. also known as Black Mafia. He was assisted by [redacted] Since [redacted] is in jail and [redacted] is a fugitive, the following are the main leaders of Black Inc. at the present time:

[redacted] (LAST NAME UNKNOWN),
[redacted] the hit man.

The above comprise Part 1 of Black Inc., which group handles the extortion and drug pushing in Philadelphia. [redacted] is organizing the street gang into Part 2 of Black Inc. and is having these gangs push drugs for Black Inc.

[redacted] has heard that the following gangs in South Philadelphia are presently affiliated with Black Inc.:

b7C
b7D

Lott Street gang, at 21st and Lott Streets

Titan Street gang

Pearce Street gang

7th Street gang

13th Street gang

FBI

Date: 1/21/74

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/21/01 BY 39063 ECU/ECR/SK

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (92-2735) (P)
SUBJECT: BLACK MAFIA, aka
Black B., Inc.
AR
(OO:PHILADELPHIA)

Re report of SA [redacted] Philadelphia,
dated 11/30/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are xerox copies of six
articles of information concerning Black B., Inc.

The following investigation was conducted by SAs
[redacted]

On 12/18/73, [redacted] Phila-
delphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that
[redacted] Negro male, DOB [redacted] was brought in for
questioning concerning a shooting in South Philadelphia
near his residence. [redacted] advised that [redacted] is a
leader of the Black Mafia and that when arrested, he had
the following articles in his possession:

1. Rules and Regulations of Black B., Inc.;
2. Real Estate Proposal for Black B., Inc.;
3. Laws and Rules of Black B., Inc.;

② - Bureau (Enc. 6)
1 - Philadelphia (92-2735)

MLJ:mf
(3)

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

PH 92-2735

4. Oath for Black B., Inc.;
5. Paper entitled "Black B., Inc.";
6. Receipts, dated 11/22/73 and 11/28/73 of money donated to Muhammad's Temple Number 2 for the amount of \$5,000 and a receipt for \$300 for the newspaper "Muhammad Speaks"

BLACK "B" INCORPORATED

What is an organization?

It is a human relationship which includes all relationship inside and outside the organization which bears on the behavior of employees.

An organization must have managers who are concerned with authority and activity relationships.

Activities to attain the organization's objectives must be assigned to managers with the authority necessary to supervise them.

Managers should strive for the organization's objectives and should try to satisfy individuals.

There must be an organization structure so that everyone knows "who is to do what;" so that confusion and uncertainty of assignments will not be present; and to furnish a decision making communications network showing the organization's objectives.

In A Formal Organization, there are certain requirements:

1. All persons in the organization should be striving for the same objective (the organization's objective)
2. All persons must be able to communicate with each other.
3. All persons must be willing to act.
4. All persons must be willing to share.
5. Activities should be assigned to specific individuals.
6. Members of the organization must be willing to serve with sincerity.
7. Activities should be assigned to departments.
8. Activities should be grouped to accomplish goals and plans.
9. There must be a provision for authority and responsibility.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-27-01 BY 39063 Ely/ars/DK

What are the Benefits from Organization?

1. It clarifies jobs to be done.
2. It assigns formal channels of communication.
3. It provides for more order and clarity.
4. It provides coordination and unity in actions.

What is Authority?

Authority is the right to command, act, or to command others to act according to wishes. It is the basis for responsibility and the binding force in any organization.

There must be authority relationships between superiors and subordinates. Authority can be delegated.

What is Responsibility?

Responsibility is the obligation of a subordinate to whom a duty has been assigned to perform that duty. It arises from the superior-subordinate relationship. It cannot be delegated.

Delegation of Authority

Delegation is the process and authority is the cement of an organization. When a manager accepts authority he creates a responsibility.

To make effective delegations of authority there must be:

1. One has to know the goals, policies, and philosophy of the organization.
2. One has to know his exact duties, how much authority he has and the relationship between jobs must be clearly written down.
3. Procedures are sequences of handling future actions. They are guides to action.
4. Rules are plans and are a course of required actions chosen from among alternatives. They guide action.
5. Programs are policies, procedures, rules, tasks and assignments necessary to carry out a given course of action. They are often supported by budgets and procedures related to certain objectives.
6. Budgets are statements of expected results expressed in numerical terms. They are a tool for planning and control.
7. Strategies describe a type of planning program of a broad nature which gives over-all direction to other and more detailed programs.

Decision Making

1. Decision making is the core of planning.
2. The goals of the organization must be known to the decision
3. Alternatives must be developed.

Decision Making contd.

4. The decision maker should recognize and solve for limiting or critical factors to the organization's goals.

5. Policies are guides to thinking in decision making. They reflect the organization's goals. Policies encourage teamwork.

What is a Committee?

Committees are assignments to a group of people the job of thinking through a problem and either come up with recommendations and/or decisions.

The Chairman of a committee must be able to organize and guide the thinking of members of the committee. He must know the objectives of the organization and the nature and extent of issues discussed.

When committee meetings are held, before the meeting takes place and agenda (topics to be discussed) should circulate. Research should be given to committee members before the meeting. When a controversial issue arises members should express themselves and the Chairman should lead the discussion.

When meetings are over, the Chairman must write the minutes, circulate so that people will know what is going on. The optimum size of a committee is (5) members. There should never be more than (7) members or a minimum of (3) members.

Committees should be given the authority to act. Their authority should be well defined.

The Chairman determines the success of the committee.

Examples of Committees:

1. Line Committee - Board of Directors
2. Advisory Committee - doesn't make decisions.

Why do most organizations fail?

1. They do not plan properly.
2. The organization structure is not suitable, this prevents goals from being accomplished.
3. Failure to delegate authority. Manager should know his job. He must know if subordinates are capable of making decisions.
4. Failure of balance between authority and responsibility.
5. Misunderstanding of roles and responsibilities.
6. Information gap between various levels of the organization.

Why do most organizations fail? contd.

7. Improper assignment of activities.
 8. Misuse of committees.
-

What is a Manager?

A manager is the person who combines whatever the organization has in the best way so that output is achieved in the most efficient manner.

A manager is a decision maker. He has to be effective at this and must be able to communicate his decisions. He must be a leader. He must dictate what is to be done and also initiate new ideas and broaden the organization. His job is complex. Everyday he changes by reacting to the internal environment of the organization and the external environment.